The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Chiang Kai-shek Flays His Countrymen

EDITORIAL

A New River in China

By Capt. Thomas Hannig, M. M.

Rendition of Navigation Rights

By Paul K. Whang

Peiping Labor in 1928, by Fang Fu-an—How to Save Money When Telegraphing, by J. Y. Chang—Sidelights on Harbin, by J. B. Powell—An Author Run Amok, by Randall Gould—"Double Ten"—Editorial Comment.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1929 VOLUME L NUMBER 6

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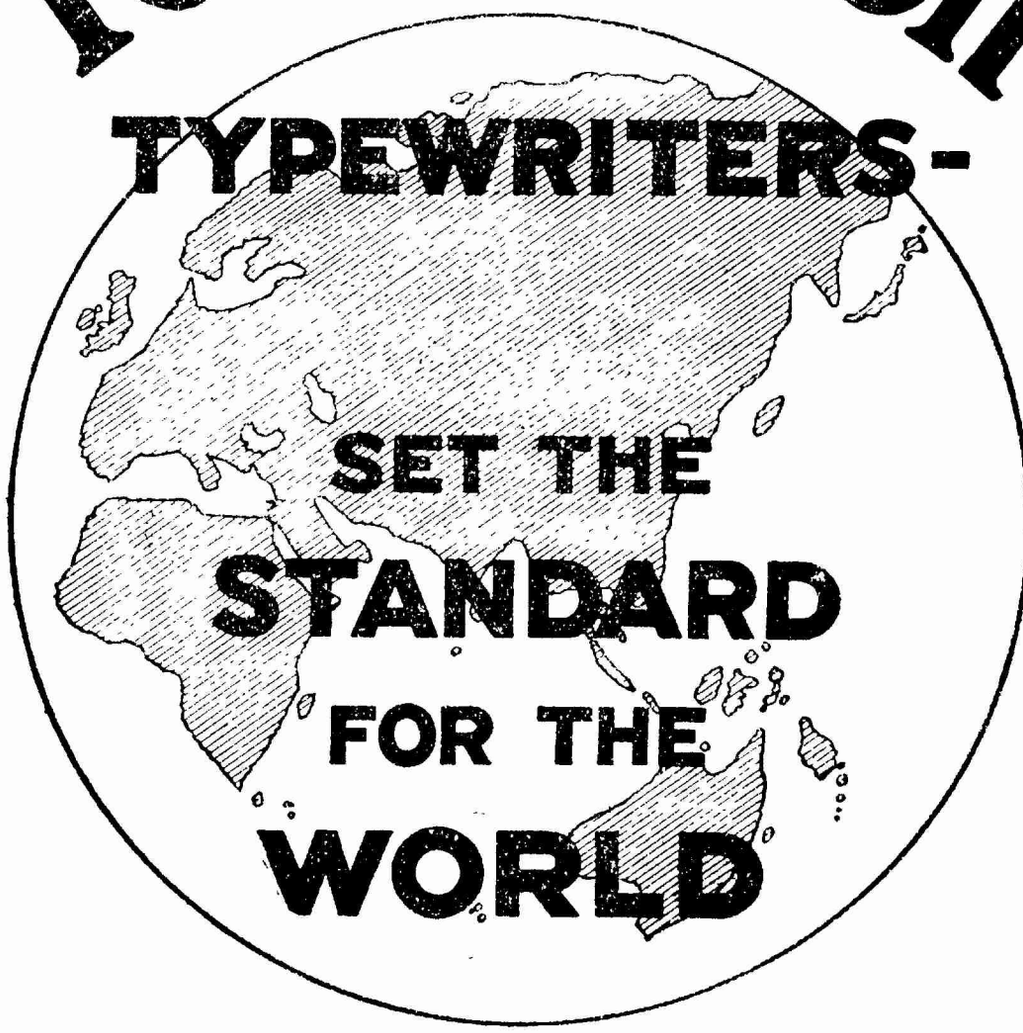

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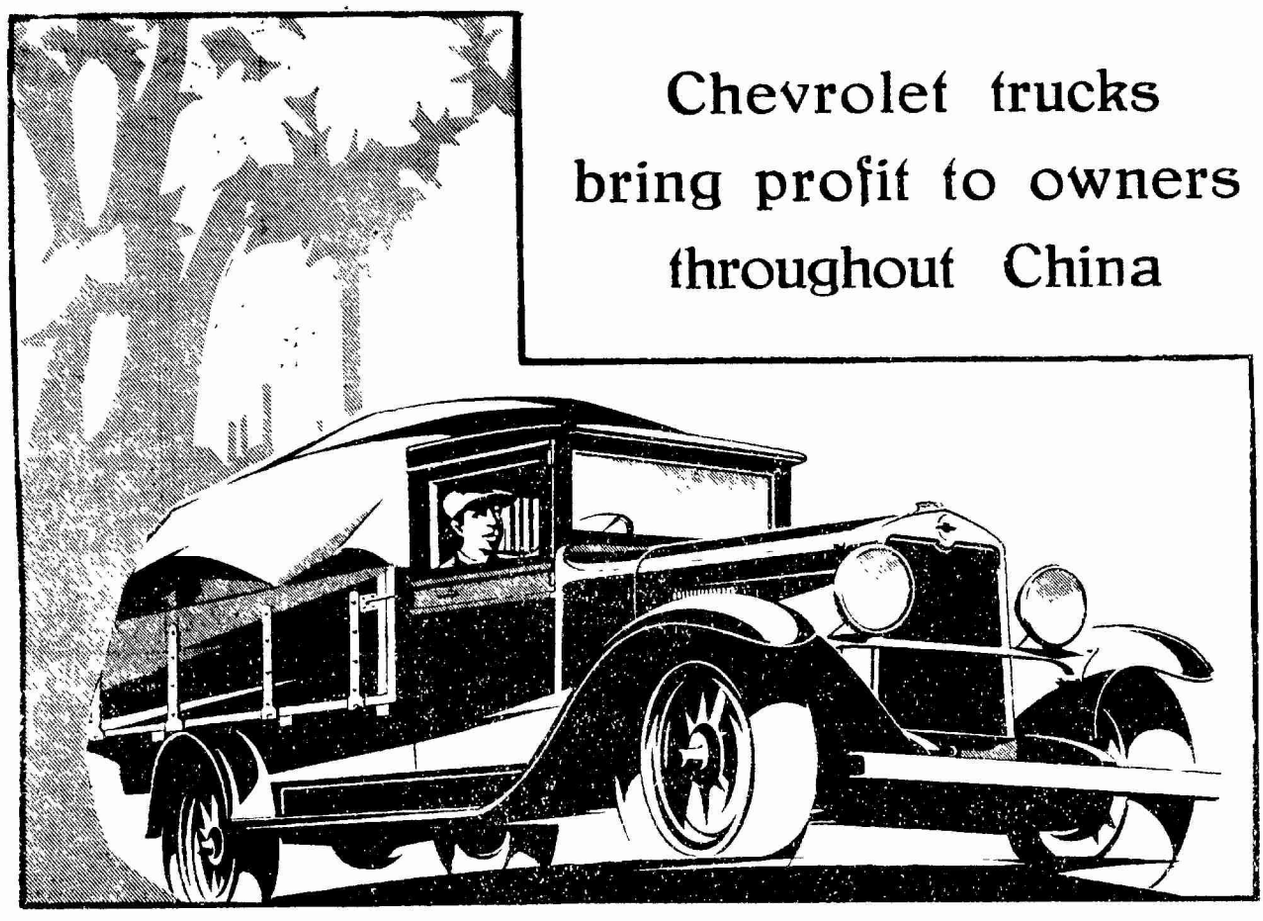

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CHIANG KAI-SHEK FLAYS HIS COUNTRYMEN

IN an arresting message addressed to the nation on Oct. 10, China's eighteenth anniversary of her Independence Day, Chairman Chiang Kai-shek of the National Government declared that the ills of the country were due more to a lack of spirit, courage and morale among the people themselves than to aggressions of foreign imperialists or internal dissensions. Urging the rennaisance of the ancient virtues, and the cultivation of a sense of national duty, Chiang flayed his countryman as "opportunists," and called upon them to assist in bringing a new day to this faltering land.

Elsewhere in this issue of the *Review* the Chairman's remarks are published in full. The keynote, however, is struck in a paragraph, which we quote:

"Fellow countrymen, I believe what is called foreign aggression (in China) today need not worry us, nor need we fear that our internal disturbances cannot be suppressed. What constitutes the most dangerous menace to the nation is the fact that the traditional moral virtues of our people have almost vanished. Every one of us has become an opportunist, trying to earn his living by cunning. Our lethargy compromises us to a temporary blissful existence. We badly confuse right with wrong and each of us looks after his own interests, rather than the welfare of the country. We know how to fight for power and privilege, but we fail to comprehend the meaning of national duty. If this wicked state of mind is not eradicated altogether, it will take deeper roots and we need not wait for foreign imperialistic aggression nor communistic agitations to extinguish us. . . What our late leader showed us to be the best way of serving the country and the revolution is the way of 'benevolence, knowledge and courage.' His fundamental maxim was 'justice'. For one must be just before he can be benevolent, learned and courageous. One must be just in order not to mistake laxity for benevolence, opportunism for wisdom, and selfish rivalry for courage."

Coming from the temporal head of China this declaration must fall with effect upon the majority of Chinese people. Chiang before has pleaded for cooperation, for nationalism, for chauvanism, for an awakening of the people to their responsibilities as citizens of a republic. But this is, we believe, the first time that the highest authority in the Kuomintang has so directly stated that

China's ills are indigenous rather than the result of importations from the lands of the Occidental and Japanese imperialists. It therefore must be regarded as a significant departure in official utterances pertaining to the obstacles placed in the path of the China's aspirations for political, social and economic progress.

China's foreign critics cannot fail to be impressed by Chiang's diagnosis of his country's ailments. Oddly enough in this message we seem to recognize the very words of the foreign critics themselves. Apparently the chairman has been convinced that until the people are rescued from their national political listlessness the "yoke of imperialism" cannot be thrown off. And in the "moral degradation" of his countrymen he sees the greatest threats to the stout hopes of the revolution.

Without deprecating Chairman Chiang's sincerity in the merest, it must be observed that appearing at this time his statement is not made without thought of the bright impression it may make upon foreign countries. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has embarked upon an ambitious program which includes the abolition of extrality by the end of the present year. Hopes for the realization of a new and sovereign status before 1930, far from being abandoned, are buoyed up by the government's repeated promises that this will be accomplished. It is necessary that if China is to win the concordance of foreign diplomats in these aspirations a soft pedal must be laid on accusations against the "imperialists." The powers, in their replies to China's first note requesting the abolition of extrality, were unanimous in demanding evidence of improvements in the internal political and military situation of China. They wanted proof that the government of today was on a plane elevated above that of the militaristic regimes under which extrality has flourished. Chiang's message obviously is designed to show them that the spirit of the revolution is not dead and that it is toward the realization of dreams of a new state and an administration founded on the high ideals of Dr. Sun Yat-sen that the Kuomintang is striving. To such an earnest, the chairman perceives, the friendly powers cannot but turn with the fullest sympathy.

There is a further significance in this message, in connection with the Sino-Russian dispute. Here, too, China seeks to engage the support of the powers. To the ears of Occidental listeners abroad the tone of Chiang Kai-shek's speech is so morally right, and at the same time its appeal so plaintive, that it will not be without influence in foreign capitals. "Here at last," they may react, "is a man who is willing to face the facts in his own country. In him may we place our hopes."

Meanwhile most foreigners in China will regard his comment with satisfaction. Others will state that it is merely a wordy appeal for something which cannot be realized until those people whom Chiang would stimulate to a consciousness of their duties as citizens have been given the right to exercise their privileges as citizens. The reorganizationists, of course, will seize it as an indication that Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang is allying itself with the imperialists.

Chiang's criticism, if directed at the members of his party, may be justified. The chairman of the government must know whether that it so better than we. But if by "the people" he refers to the merchant, the shop-keeper, the laborer, the artisan, the professional man—the common man—it is without real foundation. If these manifest no national spirit, no desire to lift China from the evils of maladministration, they are not too severely to be censured. They are the victims of a system. It is the breaking-down of that system to which the Kuomintang has dedicated itself. It is the institution of a popular government, a government of the "People's Three Principles" which it has promised to inaugurate. And if, as Chairman Chiang points out, his compatriots have failed in these aims, it is at the door of the party that the blame must be placed. If it has failed to secure the cooperation of the common man, it is because the common man's relationship to the Kuomintang government has been too remote. After all, a man cannot be expected to assist to the exclusion of his own interests, in another man's enterprise. And as "another man's enterprise" the government for so many centuries has been regarded by the common man that until he is substantially given to understand that it is also his enterprise, he will continue to consider his personal business before it.

The National Government has furnished sufficient proof, in its two years of existence, that its intentions are commendable and that it is more competent than any that has preceded it. But it cannot hope for success in the fullest sense until it has brought home the meaning of a people's government by bringing the people into the government. Until they are permitted to participate in ruling their country—until they are made to feel that it is their own enterprise—the realization of that sense of national obligation for which Chiang Kai-shek appeals will not fully manifest itself in the Chinese people.

SAKE, GEISHA, SCENERY AND THE SELLING INSTINCT

(*Contributed*)

FOREIGNERS in the Far East have been mildly amused by the tenor of the articles which are being written for American publications by some of the members of the party of Good-Will Journalists who visited Japan, Korea and China last summer under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Threads from the fabric of their imaginatively woven tales have drifted across the seas by various routes. Friends have sent us clippings from time to time and one or two of the articles have been reprinted in full by some of the foreign papers in China. Perhaps the Peiping *North China Standard*, an English-language paper owned by Japanese, and edited by a "Japanized" American, has produced the most complete summary of the writings of these high-powered tourists. From what most of us have seen it is fairly safe to conclude that those who have thus far expressed themselves have had nothing but praise for Japan and little but condemnation for China. The superficial character of their observations on both countries becomes obvious to anyone who has been in the Orient long enough to take off his rose-colored glasses before he makes any remarks.

Irritation with the line of—if we may be pardoned for saying so—applesauce which some of

these myopic gentlemen of the press have been spreading through their newspaper syndicates in the United States is not, apparently, confined to Americans in China. From Japan we have received a letter expressing the reaction produced upon a veteran American newspaper man there by the perusal of these effusive bouquets to the Mikado. Says he:

"After reading some of the bubbling-over with-love-and-kisses articles written by our friends Hogue and Lyon about captivating Nippon I am strongly inclined to doubt the old tradition about newspaper men's lack of sentiment. Maybe the boys considered it all a big vacation and felt that no vacation is complete without plenty of sugar, and perhaps that's why they spread it on so thickly. Personally I think the combination of sake, geisha, scenery, and the American selling instinct was too much for them. They had found something good—or thought they had—and the American public had to be told. . . . I look for a plethora of Rotary men over here next summer trying to find some of those stolen nights of romance that the Carnegie Institute envoys of goodwill assert they experienced. But you've got to hand it to the Nipponese. They know how to entertain the right people in the right way. I suppose China will have to get some geisha and Japanese bath maids before she'll ever really be understood in America!"

This last remark doubtless was provoked by the following engaging description from the pen of Fred Hogue, of the Los Angeles *Times*:

"Before dinner I was escorted to a bath by two little Japanese maids; and they clad me afterward in a rare Japanese kimono. I expressed my admiration for it; and when I opened my grip this afternoon I found the kimono packed neatly inside, with a note in English asking me to accept it with the compliments of my host."

It is not our aim to deprecate the appeal of Japan and the Japanese in their own country. Never have we been more pleasantly intoxicated with glamour and romance, never have we been more favorably impressed with the predominance of kindly instincts of human nature than when for a time we were the guest of Japan. Always we remember those days as exotic; we too recall the gold of the temples at Nikko, and the child-like charm of some dark-eyed jochu who made our month's stay in a Japanese inn there one of the pleasant recollections of our not so very old life. Nearly anyone who has known Japan as a tourist will agree that it is unique and attractive, just as everyone who has known it as a resident will tell you that it is perhaps the least pleasant place in the Far East for foreigners to live.

The tourist, of course, has the right to express himself; nay, many of them look upon it as an obligation. But we are amused to find seasoned newspapermen, of the calibre of some of those who accompanied the Good Will Tour, allowing their imagination and perhaps the arresting design of a Japanese kimono or so to prejudice them in favor of Japan at the expense of China. They have, it would seem, been taken in up to the ears.

Truly it is lamentable that China had no geisha to distract the attention of these sentimental newspaper men from observations upon the political conditions of this country. For it is so much safer for a tourist to confine himself to the discussions of the superficial amenities of a race rather than penetrate into the evils of its government. Had the Chinese been able to conduct Gideon A. Lyon to his bath, escorted by two charming Chinese maidens, who afterward might have swathed him in a Chinese gown, he might never have thought of exclaiming, in the eminent Washington *Star:*

"It is not a violent hypothesis that if extrality were surrendered by the powers and the settlements and concessions yielded, Shanghai would suffer a mortal blow. . . I have heard it said that if these present securities were withdrawn Shanghai would be bankrupt in five years!"

Had he been properly wooed by Chinese simulacrums of Japanese geisha girls it is possible that he might have found time in his hasty two weeks "study" of China to investigate conditions at the Chinese port of Tsingtao and to have learned, to his perturbation, that customs revenues there this year will exceed those of any previous period when that port was under the management of his enamorata, Nihon.

Again, had a few zithers been twanged engagingly round him while argent moonlight bathed a poetic scene of old Cathay, friend Lyon might have saved himself the embarassment of being held accountable, when in a few months extraterritoriality will have been abolished for all the powers in China, for this highly entertaining utterance, as broadcast through the Washington Star:

"These observations . . . are the result of talks with all classes of men, here and in the north—business men, Americans, Englishmen and Chinese. . .The prevalent feeling is that the demand for abolition of extrality is a campaign cry of the Kuomintang and that the leaders are keeping it up for 'face pigeon', not expecting success—indeed, not wanting success."

It is possible that Mr. Lyon held these extensive conversations. But if one may take the franker statement of Mr. George A. Finch, a representative of the North American Newspaper Alliance and one of the party, to the effect that the whole expedition was "nothing but a blankety blank social endurance contest," and that no opportunity was available for any personal research, one may reasonably doubt the profoundity with which the gentleman from Washington questioned his informers.

A man who doesn't need much time to get to the bottom of things is Francis W. Clarke of the Atlanta *Constitution*, who after his exhaustive 48 hour investigation at Nanking declared, through his estimable southern journal:

"So far as the government's accomplishments to date are concerned the three people's principles might well have been a single plank of the people be damned!"

This sort of thing, of course, is bound to increase the tendons of good will between America and China. The same correspondent repeated, in his writing, a canard, as cabled to the New York *Times* by Mr. Mathews, that journal's correspondent at Peiping, as follows:

"Since February Nanking has sought the deportation of George Sokolsky of the *North China Daily News*, Rodney Gilbert of the *North China Daily News*, Charles Dailey of the *Chicago Daily News*, as well as Mr. Hallett Abend (of the *New York Times*). Captain Erick von Saltzman noted correspondent, was forced to leave China."

Even the Japanese *North China Standard* felt, apparently, that this was too much, so in printing the article, it corrected: "He (Capt. von Saltzman) was not forced to leave. He merely left China." Apparently it did not occur to the indignant Mr. Clarke to investigate whether the National Government had justification for their requests of deportation, nor did he think it worth while to learn what the charges against these gen-

tlemen were. It did not occur to him, either, that if the American government wishes to deport a Chinese journalist its aim is not frustrated by a stumbling block such as extrality. But of course he had only a few hours in Peiping. . .and one was required to work fast.

Palpably careless in gathering their information have these correspondents been, and far from creating any good will, it is more probable that they have done much harm, through misrepresentation and favoritism toward Japan, to those amicable relations most Americans residing here enjoy with the Chinese. It is to be emphasized that of the eleven journalists who made the trip only Mr. Lyon, of the Washington *Star*, Mr. Simms, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, Mr. Clarke of the Atlanta *Consitution*, Mr. Johns of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* and Mr. Hogue of the Los Angeles *Times* have written. The rest of the party apparently are intent on doing some research reading and investigation before voicing an opinion. Several of them have said that they will not write anything, since it was revealed that the South Manchuria Railway had inspired the whole trip as a propaganda campaign for Japanese interests in Manchuria. The *Review* has discussed this in past issues, but it is perhaps well to call attention to the fact that William Simms, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, apparently swallowed the clever Nipponese campaign in toto. He has written for his syndicate, advocating that "China Sell Manchuria to Japan," as the best way out of the Sino-Japanese difficulty in that part of China. A storm of righteous protest has gone up from the Chinese press, upon learning of this inane suggestion. One of the most vigorous rejoinders to Simms came from the Tientsin *Ta Kung Pao*.

Nothing, said this journal, could have been more unpopular with the Chinese. It is tantamount to suggesting that China regard with sympathy the partition of her country among the foreign powers. It is as absurd as urging that because there are a number of Mexicans in Texas, America should sell that state to Mexico. "It is as unreasonable as advocating that in order to amelliorate her differences with Japan over immigration, the United States should sell her the Philippines." Manchuria has been an integral part of China for hundreds of years and the Chinese regard it as inseparable from the country south of the Great Wall. Such a half-baked idea coming from a supposedly mature-minded student of international politics must lead us to conclude that either Mr. Simms is astonishly misinformed on Far Eastern history or that he is in not in a position to express an unbiased opinion on the subject.

It would be of further enlightenment to discuss other errors of judgment and surface conclusions incontestably adolescent which certain of the members of this party have drawn. That they were not given a fair chance in which to glean any real truth or information while in China is, of course, well known. But that several of them should have written with the naivete of gullible schoolboys on subjects which the deepest scholars of history and politics approach with profound and guarded thought cannot but leave with the intelligent men and women of China a disconcerting impression their attitude toward the aspirations of this republic and of the people of this country.

China welcomes foreigners who come here to deliberate with her on the complicated problems with which she is faced. But the Chinese are not unreasonable in demanding that such visitors come with the idea of seeking to understand, after sufficient study, the true nature of things as they are. The Chinese are peculiar in believing so perhaps, but there is a general unanimity of opinion among them that for a comprehension of their civilization, their country, a fortnight's flying visit is scarcely sufficient. And they are under the impression that one can perhaps secure a surer knowledge of China without the assistance of Japanese guides in the employ of the South Manchuria Railway.

If it is not too presumptions of us to do so, we suggest to the Carnegie Endowment that when they next wish to send a Good Will embassy to China, they select a few individuals whose lives are less hurried, whose minds are perhaps more facile and capable of distinguishing truth from propaganda and who can spend at least a year in China in which to assemble their facts. To such men, while China can offer no geisha nor sake, she can extend the hospitality of a cultured race, with the dignity of a civilization that, while it is different from the tradition of the west, is founded upon much the same ideals of the right relationships of man. To such men, who are in sympathy with China's legitimate desire to establish her rightful place among the family of nations, facts as discovered from a deeper study of conditions will suffice without the annotations furnished by the South Manchuria Railway. And to the opinions of such men, after they have resided here long enough to learn first-hand something about the conditions of which they write, intelligent Chinese will be ever attentive.

Nanking, Oct. 6.

THE CIVIL WAR CLOUDS BEGIN TO SCATTER

MORE optimistic is the outlook for the early suppression of the insurgents' movement in South China, which at this time last week appeared to offer possibilities of assuming the proportions of a costly and unnecessary renewal of civil war. As predicted editorially in previous issues of the *Review*, the dissenters have not been able to hang together and there are well-founded hopes that the scene may be cleared up by the loyal troops before the end of the month.

The anti-Nanking leaders in Kwangsi seemed to have been narrowed down to three—Yu Tso-pei, deposed governor of the province; Li Ming-hsu, chief military protagonist; and Chang Fah-kwei, commander of the 4th division which several weeks ago bolted from Ichang and announced its defection from the Nanking Government. Lui Woon-yim, whose strength might have given the rebel movement more significance, after having been reported as sympathetic with Yu Tso-pei, has now announced his loyalty to the Government and has captured some of the troops of Li Ming-hsu, disarming them. Of the comparative military strength of the rebels and the loyalist troops Mr.

Koo Ying-fen, Chief political official of the Government, has declared, according to *Kuo Min:*

"Generals Lu Huan-yen and Yang Teng-hui remaining loyal to the Central Government, the rebellion of Yu Tso-pei and Li Ming-sui will be easily subjected. The number of government forces is overwhelming, being approximately 100,000, including the Kwangtung army and the two divisions under Mao Ping-wen and Chu Shao-liang dispatched from Nanking. The handful of rebels should be disposed of with ease."

Kuo Min continued: "According to the spokesman of the Government, even granting that the remnant of the Ironsides division succeeds in arriving in Kwangsi and effecting a junction with the rebels—which is highly improbable, in view of the successive defeats they have suffered at the hands of the Hunan provincial forces—the situation would still be well in hand."

Such confident assurances from the government are of course to be expected. But other indications seem to support the Nanking reports that the Kwangsi war is not going to be a very serious affair. The *Review's* Canton correspondent has wired that the Nationalist troops occupied Wuchow without any difficulty and that approximately 20,000 Nanking soldiers are now in eastern Kwangsi. The punitive campaign against the rebels which has been ordered by Nanking is shortly to be launched with Wuchow as headquarters. Forces are to advance, according to latest reports, by three routes. The Central Government troops under Chu Shao-liang will move from Shiukwan; Kwangtung soldiers, under General Chen Chi-tang, will proceed from Wuchow. General Lu Huan-yen's loyal Kwangsi troops, the 8th route army, will advance from Sunchow. The common objective will be Nanning, stronghold of the rebels.

What has happened to Chang Fah-kwei and whether he will be able to effect a union with Li Ming-sui and Yu Tso-pei is not definitely known. A Thursday's *Kuo Min* message states that from Changsha it is learned that Government aviators, after reconnaissance in southern Hunan, report the "presence of about one battalion of the remnant rebels under Chang Fah-kwei in the region between Shenchow and Chenkihsien, about 15 miles south of the former city, the insurgents apparently planning to enter Kwangsi by way of Anhwa, Tungping, Paoking and Wukang." The report adds that Kweichow provincial forces are massing on the Kweichow-Hunan border in anticipation of the arrival of Chang Fah-kwei's troops.

However, on the same day *Shimbun Rengo* Japanese news agency, reported from Hongkong that it was advised from Wuchow that two regiments of Chang Fah-kwei's division already had crossed the border and had entered northern Kwangsi, having arrived at the town of Chuanchow, which is about 25 miles south of the Hunan-Kwangsi boundary line.

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AGAIN AN EXILE

Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of China's immortalized revolutionist, has left China once again, "to seek peace and to escape from the prying eyes of my enemies' spies." Uncompromisingly she brands the present government as "traitors to the party and to the ideals for which my husband fought." Yet that government has adopted Dr. Sun's San Min Chu I as a catechism and has honored him with the title of "Father of the Revolution." Mme. Sun, after returning to China to be present at the state interment of her husband's remains, lived for a while in her house in Shanghai. This pleasing portrait of her was taken a few days prior to her recent departure for Europe.

Overseas Chinese Ask for Arrest of W. V. K. Koo

The Overseas Chinese Association in Shanghai has sent a telegram to President Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking, requesting him to instruct Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to have Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs and concurrently Primier of the Peking Government who is reported to be a visitor in Mukden, arrested as soon as possible.

American Aeroplanes Arrive

Two of six aeroplanes ordered from America by the Chinese Government have reached Shanghai. Each plane is capable of carrying six passengers and two pilots. The front portions of the planes are painted blue, whilst the wings and tail are of silver grey. There will be a trial flight of one machine next Sunday, it is stated. The other four machines are due here within a few days.

"Glaring" Breach of U.S. Extrality Rights In Harbin Chinese City

(From the Review's Correspondent in Harbin)

Harbin, Sept. 28-There has just occurred an incident here, which, in the opinion of Harbin's oldest foreign residents is likely seriously to handicap China's efforts ever to obtain a revision of the American treaty on exterritoriality. The accompanying picture constitutes proof of the incident, the seriousness of which is almost beyond comprehension-in fact it is just the sort of Chinese miscarriage of justice which Englishmen on the China Coast delight in writing letters about to the *North-China Daily News*.

But to get on with the story: A party of American newspaper correspondents, accompanied by the American Vice-Consul in Harbin, J. Leonard Lilliestrom, were proceeding through the Chinese city of Harbin, popularly known as Foochiahsien, in a motorcar belonging to Mr. Lilliestrom. The car was driven by a Russian chauffer, supposedly of "white" political complexion, although he may have been a "red" in disguise. The street was crowded and at a particularly narrow place the car came into contact with a Chinese ricksha containing a Chinese woman. Just what happened is not known exactly, some of the occupants of the car insisting that the ricksha was not touched while others state that the front fender of the car grazed the ricksha "ever so slightly." At any rate the Chinese coolie, in order to get out of the way of the car ran over a pile of stones at the side of the road and turned the ricksha over, spilling the woman into the street. The wheel of the ricksha was slightly damaged.

Police Intervene

Since there appeared to be no serious injuries and no police complaint, the car proceeded to its destination, but on the return trip the party was stopped by the police and a long discussion ensued, finally ending by the entire party's leaving the car and proceeding on foot to the nearest police station. Here further discussion between the occupants of the car and the policemen, the conversation being enlivened by a Chinese young man in civilian clothes who butted into the conversation. When asked his business the young man replied, "I'm the people and demand justice."

In fact everybody demanded justice at the same time, in at least three different languages, American, Chinese and Russian, the Chinese police thinking the Americans were Russians. At this point one of the American correspondents snapped the accompanying picture of the American Vice-Consul standing between the Chinese policeman and the Chinese young man who claimed to "represent the people." Finally, Mr. Lilliestrom decided upon a trump card and explained that he was an American official and suggested that the ricksha-coolie be brought to the American Consulate and an official complaint lodged. But the police were suspicious of this suggestion and more conversation. Finally a Chinese came along, also in foreign dress and an appeal was made to him. As luck would have it the new-comer was an official, in the Harbin Special area, but unfortunately he had no authority in Foochiahsien. More conversation, but finally the police decided to permit the party to depart.

"Outrage against foreigners" photographed in the embryo. Left to right, the characters in the plot are: A smiling gendarme (villain); one of the foreigners about to be outraged; Chinese youth (representing the people). It all happened in Harbin, the city where "Yellow rules White."

A Sino-American Deadlock

The party departed, but not for long-only a half block—when the car was stopped by a traffic policeman. More conversation, enlivened this time by the ricksha-coolie himself, who pointed to the damaged ricksha. A crowd gathered. More conversation with remarks that American newspaper correspondents were busy men, likewise Vice-consuls, etc., but the policeman was adamant. The situation drifted into a sort of Sino-American deadlock and it began to look like a long cold winter in the trenches when somebody had a brilliant idea. "Why not offer the rickshaman some money to repair his vehicle," was the suggestion. "But that would be contrary to the treaty," was the objection, the objector explaining that this was a clear case of Chinese violation of the American treaty on Extraterritoriality; that if the ricksha-coolie had a legitimate complaint, he should lodge it formally with the American Consul, George Hanson, who is maintained in Harbin for the specific purpose of protecting American "rights," etc. Somebody else suggested that a cable be sent to Secretary Stimson; still another member of the Party said he was going to tell Hallet Abend about it so the *New York Times* could write an editorial against the abolition of Extraterritoriality.

In the midst of the discussion pertaining to treaties, "rights" and damaged rickshas, one of the correspondents who had a tea-date at the Moderne Hotel, reached for his pocketbook and asked the policeman "How much?" The policeman adopted a judicial attitude and said, "Six dollars." "Too much," everybody shouted. "How about three dollars?" "Can do," signified the policeman. Transaction concluded and the car was permitted to proceed, everybody smiling including the ricksha-coolie, and even the youth who "represented the people."

Thus was concluded the latest "Harbin outrage." Editor's Note:-*North China Daily News* and *Peking and Tientsin Times*, please copy!

An American Boy Sympathizes with Chinese Sufferers

The following letter was received by Mrs. William Brown Meloney, editor of the New York Herald-Tribune Magazine, after the appearance in that publication of an article, "Saving 250,000 Lives", which described the sufferings of China's famine victims in the far northwest. Written originally for the New York Herald-Tribune, the story was reprinted in a recent number of the China Weekly Review. The spirit which prompted this lad of 19 years to "send his bit" to the aid of the starving humanity across the seas doubtless may be taken as indicative of the great sympathy with which young people of America view the pain of the tortured youth in China's benighted famine districts. The American dollar enclosed in Mr. Podhorecki's letter to the New York Herald-Tribune was forwarded to the Review to be sent to aid the relief workers. We have mailed it on to the China International Famine Relief at Peiping, with instructions that it be used to "feed a few hungry mouths."—Ed.

New York Herald-Tribune Magaine

Mrs. William Brown Meloney, Editor

Dead Madam:

The United States is the only nation in the world that can save China's millions from Famine—the greatest dread of humanity. May this influencial dollar bill from a normal nineteen-year-old boy be a tiny spark to kindle other sparks that in the end will come out in one effective life-giving stream of energy. To aid an old struggle in a new republic made up of an old civilization of stock and wisdom!

Before the United States and its prosperous people lies the duty of relieving a gruesome famine of humanity; to help prevent China from viewing in the future a ghastly picture of the past. Even now a haunting tragic picture of almost 2,000,000 corpses is developing.

It is difficult to imagine how enormously the United States can aid stricken China, but all that is necessary is a coin or two from each of our great and prosperous, but unconvinced public. Reality in the form of moving and still pictures could convince the emotional American public effectively, and, by such advertising, cooperation could be secured wholeheartedly. China is a nation of such a practical philosophy that it will never forget that we have given in time of need. Already with relations of a most friendly sort established, it is destined in the future that China and America will be closely allied in true friendship and high ideals.

Joseph Podhorecki,
2955 Bainbridge Ave,. N.Y.C.

The Death of General Tanaka

Extras announced the death of General Baron Tanaka who held the Premiership for two years, and was President of the Seiyukai. The end came at an unhappy time, when the clouds were thick about the party, and fresh evidences of corruption were appearing daily. Indeed, General Ugaki, the Minister for War, who was a personal friend of the late Baron, thought it expedient to deny a rumour of suicide. Not that such a thing was in any way likely. His worst enemies never cast any doubts on Tanaka's courage or buoyancy of spirits. Whatever happened, he would face it with a cheerful imperturbability and good temper. This, indeed, recommended him and made him popular with many people who would otherwise have regarded him with some hostility on account of his connections. From his early years he was recognised as a man of unusual ability and character. He was sent on a mission to Russia and one of the stories that used to be told of him was that he made himself so popular with some Russian officers at a banquet that they hoisted him in the air with cheers, when streams of gold pieces ran from his pockets—the money having been borrowed for the purpose of exhibiting it if opportunity arose, since he had found that Japanese officers were believed to be impecunious, and he took this means of advancing their financial prestige. There were few men who could get the better of old Marquis Okuma, but Tanaka is said to have been one of them. He had been very active in opposing the movement for "safeguarding the Constitution," which was directed against Prince Katsura. Katsura's Cabinet fell, nevertheless, and Yamamoto became head of a Cabinet which was swept out of existence by the naval scandals. Katsura had not found it possible during his stormy period of office to introduce the Bill for forming two new army divisions, which had really been the purpose of his taking office. Nor was Yamamoto able (and perhaps not very willing) to do so. But when Okuma came into office, supported by the Rikken Doshikai, the party which Katsura had formed largely from previous followers of Okuma, Tanaka, who as Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau, was the originator of the plan for the two new divisions, was able to make him understand that his premiership could only succeed if he agreed to the army plan. Okuma, whose moral courage was just as robust as Tanaka's, accepted the conditions and bluffed it through, with the remark, when reproached with an action so opposite to his declared principles, that when he opposed the creation of the new divisions he must have been carried away by his own eloquence. Okuma, though belligerent enough on occasion, had no love for the army, but he was persuaded by Tanaka to review some troops and to try his eloquence on them. The old Marquis could not resist, and was received with all the honours of a Field-marshal—an honour which was not without its due effect on his feelings.

A Fortune of His Own Making

General Tanaka was Minister for War in the Hara Cabinet and was responsible more than anybody else for the Siberian expedition, which cost so much and achieved so little. Hara, it was said, wanted a "small expedition," but Tanaka overbore him with his insistence on a large one. In an enterprise in which between six and seven hundred million yen was wasted, the fact of three million yen being unaccounted for in the secret service fund was hardly noticeable; yet there was a great deal said about it, and it was supposed that the Seiyukai party fund profited largely over the transaction, but the matter was never completely cleared up. It was not until he joined the Seiyukai under these circumstances that General Tanaka ever appeared as a party man. When accepted as President of the Seiyukai, he went on a tour with the retiring President, Mr. Takahashi, who spoke at a number of meetings, and after each speech General Tanaka would express himself with military brevity and simplicity, confessing that he was not a politician, but remarking that Mr. Takahashi had expressed his own views admirably. As head of the party he carried on sufficiently well. That he ever followed any particular school of political thought was never pretended nor was it thought necessary in the Seiyukai. But General Tanaka was in many ways an admirable diplomatist. His robust good temper was of a quality that few could resist, and small quarrels disappeared in his presence. To a certain extent he presented a remarkable combination of political power. A head of the military clique, he was in direct succession to the all powerful Prince Yamagata, though he diplomatically avoided figuring as a "clan statesman." At the same time he was, as a party leader, in the line of succession of such eminent civilians as Prince Ito, Prince Saionji, Hara Takashi, and Viscount (now Mr.) Takahashi. Though he might well be regarded as the representative of the Choshu clan, he was the son of one of its lowliest *samurai*, a man of gigantic physique, known as the Choshu Hercules. This physique he inherited, being an uncommonly tall and powerful man, with a great natural dignity of deportment. It was as a Choshu officer that he first attained prominence, and as a man of wealth and influence that he became leader of the most powerful political party in the Empire; yet he may be regarded as an example of how a man of ability in modern Japan can carve out his own fortune though of the lowliest origin. He did not, like Mr. Hara, figure as a "Great Commoner," yet his initial advantages were as humble as they could be. Having said that he was a *samurai*, that is all that one can say regarding the advantages that he enjoyed by right of birth. His fortune was all of his own carving out, and how narrowly he missed disaster is realised when one remembers that he only escaped on the score of his youth for having participated in a rebellion when his elder brother as a consequence of his share, lost his head. Perhaps he learnt to regard this as a salutary lesson because in later life he was always ready to inveigh in the most violent terms against "dangerous thought," and though the dangerous thinkers who came into collision with authority were always older than he had been when he figured as a rebel, some of them yet were very young; yet he was never heard to express any desire for the mercy that had been shown him being extended to them.

Not a Great Man

History is not likely to write his name large on its pages. He was not without influence in shaping the courses of his country's policy; yet with all his personal courage he was not distinguished by any courage in intellectual flights. He was liberal but did not know the meaning of liberalism; he was in no sense a small man, yet his most ardent admirers could not claim him as a great one. It may be hoped, indeed, that his passing a new spirit may make itself felt in Japanese politics. No doubt some of those who benefited by his easygoing methods and are now in trouble for it will be base enough to claim immunity by passing on the blame to him; but there is some prospect, nevertheless, of the system for which he stood being rooted out. He had, no doubt, the *samurai* conception of personal honour, but the things that happened when he was Minister for War and when he was Premier showed that this was not sufficient for modern times. There is also a business ideal of honour which is in many ways more exacting and more necessary in the world of to-day. General Tanaka was, in his outlook, a survival of a former age, and though he won his way by his great force of character, he lacked the imagination necessary for leading Japan in her effort to be in the forefront of modern progress.

(From the Japan Chronicle, Oct. 1)

British Seamen Prove Incorrigible

Old offenders, two British seamen were brought into the British Police Court during the past week, on charges of disorderly conduct.

One of these nautical men, it appears, has a penchant for tossing bricks through plate glass windows. He is George Henry Cox, unemployed, who, upon being convicted on Oct. 7 on the third charge of this nature, was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment. His latest victim was Kwei Yong-pah, tailor and proprietor of the shop through the window of which Cox hurled a missile last Sunday. The proprietor, appearing in court, valued the plate glass at Tls. 80 and "evidently expected the court to make good the damage." Cox gave as his reason for the crime that he preferred jail to starvation.

Instead of a brick, George Williams, another lively British seaman, used his fist, and instead of a plate glass window he aimed at the paunch of Sergeant W. R. Parker, of the Central Police Station, who arrested him after he had assaulted a Chinese, one Tsaung Tau-kong. The Registrar of the British Police Court decide dthat evidence against Williams was unnecessary since the incorrigible was "evidently mentally unbalanced". He also was sentenced on Oct 7 to 14 days' imprisonment. Dean A. S. C. of the Holy Trinity Cathedral, prior to the opening of the court, expressed his willingness to arrange transportation for Williams' return to Great Britain. "For," said the Dean, "the man is obviously hurting British prestige in Shanghai."

The conclusion to be drawn from these cases is that the seamen involved, like so many of their countrymen in Hongkong, have tired of the Orient, and wishing to get back "Home", have employed a convenient means of achieving their end, i.e., by "obviously hurting British prestige in the Orient."

A New River In China

BY CAPT. THOMAS HANNIG. M. M.

The Review is fortunate to be able to present the following interesting narration, by Capt. Thomas Hannig, a prominent German marine engineer, of the trip made by the author and some Chinese, up the uncharted and treacherous mouth of the Guan Ho Kow, a large stream which has been formed by one of the numerous eccentricities of the Yellow River. Although Capt. Hannig's "Fortuna" (the first steamer ever to navigate successfully in this region) made its original trip some years ago his account is of special interest today, when the National Government is planning major river conservancy work and harbor development projects. Little information previously has been available on this subject, and much of the nautical data contained in the following is published here for the first time.—Ed.

IS it possible that there can be such a thing as a new river in China? In China, a country thickly populated wherever men can find means of living? It sounds almost incredible and yet there is such a river, a river which must have formed its bed within the last century. It is growing year by year, eating its way through the huge silt-masses deposited during 600 years on the coast of northern Kiangsu by the Yellow River which is bound to become an important outlet for the products of Kiangsu, Honan, Shensi and Kansu once its value as a port is recognized.

When the Yellow River invaded northern Kiangsu in the year 1194, it threw the entire river system in disorder and also men meddled with the natural courses of the rivers, whenever the local conditions bade them do so. Thus the waterways and rivers in this part of China became all interlocked and in the struggle for self-preservation the Guan Ho Kow came out as the strongest. It collected water from the I River (flowing past Ichowfu) and from the Su River (called Haichow River in its lower reach) and, following a course parallel with the dikes of the old Yellow River bed, it now discharges its waters at the unknown and uncharted coast of northern Kiangsu between the city of Haichow and the old mouth of the Yellow River.

How it Developed

As most rivers in China have different names in different sections, so this river is named Guan Ho Kow 灌河口 at its mouth, whereas further up river it is called Chao Ho 潮河 and at its upper reaches Ta Tang Ho and Tsung Tang Ho. In this article the river will be referred to as the Guan Ho Kow generally, as this is the section which can be navigated by seagoing steamers.

How could it be that such a river could develop, entirely unknown to the outer world, at a time when modern steamers were trading in ever increasing numbers in China waters, until in the year 1913 a small German steamer broke the ban and made a bold and successful charge into the unknown region, penetrating 35 miles up the river, which never before had seen a steamer and which at that time did not carry a single seagoing junk on its waters? In order to answer this question it is necessary to go back into the history of China's rivers.

On the eve of the year 1200 A.D. the region of China, between the Yangtsekiang and Shantung had not seen any of the devastating catastrophes the Yellow River had brought down from time to time on the population living in the proximity of its course. People here could plant and reap the rice in safety and the Huai Ho, then a normal, navigable river, provided the water for irrigating the rice fields, at the same time draining the country of the surplus water during the rainy season.

This was all changed when in the year 1194 the Hwang Ho broke its dike near Kai Feng Fu, the old capital of the Sung emperors. The dynasty was at that time entangled in many and unlucky wars with the Kin Tartars, who invaded China from the North and as always, when the empire was in disorder, the dikes of the Yellow River did not receive proper care. The neglect of the government resulted in a terrible disaster to the people. The waters flowed through the gap in the southern dike into the low land, took their way east and southeastward, following and usurping beds of smaller rivers, and finally reached the Huai River near Tsing Kiang Pu.

High tide on the Haichow River. Only for 20 minutes is this stream quiet and during that time all craft that want to move up or down stream must get under way. Such a performance is accompanied always by a great beating of gongs by the junk seamen, who pray to the gods that their journey may be finished safely and successfully.

The Huai Ho, heretofore an independent river, had become a tributary of the Yellow River, but not for long, for the wild waters of the Yellow River carried and deposited large masses of silt into its own bed, thus raising the level of the river bed. In order to keep the river in bounds, the population had to construct dikes and this work had to be carried on unceasingly so as to keep pace with the silting up of the river. A double wall came into being, growing high out of the plain and hemming in and isolating the Hwang Ho waters from all other rivers in the low land.

Naturally this wall, acting as an artificial watershed for the rivers north and south of same, upset the whole drainage system of the plain. Smaller rivers which had discharged their waters into the Huai Ho, were now prevented from doing so and had to find a new outlet to the sea.

Destructive Work of the Silting Process

Things went from bad to worse, when a hundred years later the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan founded the Yuan Dynasty and the construction of the Grand Canal was decreed. The engineers of that time, not foresighted enough to think in terms of hundreds of years, used the silt-laden waters of the Yellow River for feeding the new canal, thereby dooming their own work to failure from the very beginning.

The canal silted up as fast as the Yellow River water deposited its debris and, instead of digging out the canal, the old method of raising dikes was applied. After a period of years the bed of the Grand Canal also was high above the plain, threatening inundation whenever the Hwangho was in flood. A new barrier had been raised and the Huai River, hemmed in the north by the Hwangho walls and in the east by the dikes of the Grand Canal, was now entirely deprived of a mouth. Having to drain a valley comprising more than 50,000 square miles the river found as its only outlet an immense lake, the Hung Tso Hu, which extended or dried partly, as the water discharged into it increased or decreased, as it still does now-a-days. The construction of the Grand Canal became a curse rather than a blessing to the population of the districts through which it flows.

During 600 years the Yellow River discharged its waters into the Yellow Sea at the coast of northern Kiangsu and during 600 years silt was carried into the sea by these waters at a rate of 500 million cubic meters per year. No wonder that large banks grew out into the sea, the waves and tides of which carried as much of the sediment as they could handle along the coast, thus creating new

land, but at the same time rendering the approach of the land from the sea nearly impossible on account of the shallow and extensive sandbanks.

These ever increasing masses of sediment made it extremely difficult for the smaller rivers to dispose of their water and floods occurred yearly as soon as the rainy season set in.

Then, almost overnight the Yellow River ran dry and things changed completely. In the year 1851, at the time when the Taiping rebels were harrassing China, the Hwangho dikes gave way again near Kaifengfu, but this time to the north. While this catastrophe brought indescribable disaster to the people of northern Shantung, the population of northern Kiangsu was all at once relieved of everthreatening peril from the Yellow River. In the year 1852 the river was so shallow that travellers could wade through its bed and in 1853 the wild stream had dried out completely.

The people waited uneasily for the waters to come back, but nothing of the sort happened. Gone was the river forever, gone was the nightmare of inundation and floods. No more dike work was necessary. The immense dikes, looming above the plain like a chain of flattened hills, were useless forthwith and at the mouth of the river, where the muddy waters had rolled from the elevated bed into the sea with never-ceasing, roaring noise, silence prevailed once more.

Where Nature Changed History and Topography

The population was slow to grasp the full meaning of the event. The coast had extended, land stretches were given to them where before no human being had thought of settling, and there was available land for which nobody had cared and which nobody had claimed.

If an efficient government had taken the matters in hand, homes and work for thousands could have been provided. The people, relieved from dike building, easily could have been organized to drain the new land and to protect it by dikes, but nothing was done. The government simply took no notice and how little the revolutionary change became known to the outer world is demonstrated by the fact that in the year 1858, five years after the Yellow River had disappeared, the British fleet received orders to blockade the mouth of the vanished river in order to stop the junk trade with other ports!

As the years went by, people ventured out into the new land and here and there a hut was raised. The builder tilled the soil and if no neighbour disputed his ownership, he soon extended his possession. Some of the notables of Haichow, the old city and stronghold of the northernmost corner of Kiangsu, were quick to seize the opportunity. They had their boundary stones planted in the better parts of the ownerless land and thus came into possession of large areas which they used partly for farming, partly for saltfields.

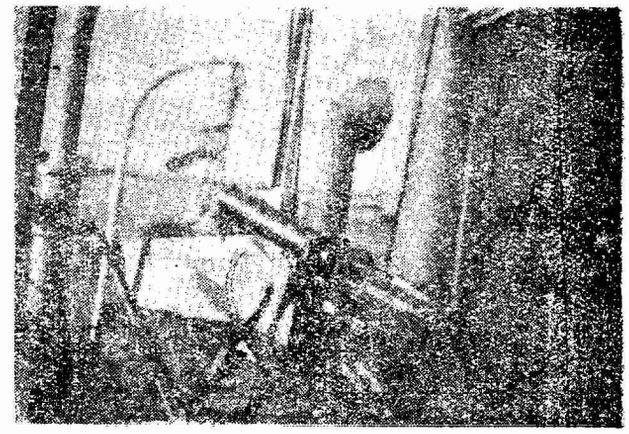
The Haichow district however has from olden times the reputation of being the seat of robbers and bandits and these elements entrenched themselves in the plain, harrassing the farmers whenever they had gathered their harvest, and making bold assaults on villages and small cities. Now and then they would take to the sea in frail junks and waylay the larger trading junks which had loaded grain at Haichow and they even did not refrain from attacking the walled cities on the coast of southern Shantung. Nobody could trace them as they had their hiding places in the unknown rivers and channels of the new land, formed by the departure of the Yellow River.

Under such conditions it could well happen that a river like the Guan Ho Kow, starting as an insignificant water channel, built and widened its bed, collecting waters from smaller rivers and rivulets, eating its way through the mudbarrier the Yellow River had placed along the coast, without notice having been taken by the outer world.

It seems that the Guan Ho has accomplished this great work in spite of obstacles put in its way by men. For example the Salt Canal or Yen Ho, an artificial waterway constructed for transportation of salt from the Haichow salt fields to the south, was cut right across the river and whenever the officials of the canal consider it opportune they throw a mud dam across the river to deviate its water into the canal. During such periods it is left entirely to the tides to keep the river bed clean and deep.

Possibilities of Guan Ho Kow

Nothing could speak better for the Guan Ho Kow than the fact that it developed steadily in spite of this meddling and if only a little assistance were given, China could develop the Guan Ho to be one of its best waterways.



The first machine gun ever seen in Haichow was carried there on board the "Fortuna", for protection against bandits and river pirates when the doughty little ship made her first trip up the Guan Ho Kow

What seems to be a freak of nature is that in the same proportion as the Guan Ho is increasisg its waters, the Haichow river or Lin Hung Ho is losing water and silting up. The main reason for this is probably to be found in the neglect of the dike system which regulated the flow of the waters and which gradually has fallen to pieces.

As mentioned above, the Guan Ho, the Haichow River and the I Ho all derive their waters from the southern slopes of the Shantung mountains. The I Ho was intercepted when the Hwang Ho ran dry and no water was available for feeding to the plain north of the old Hwang Ho walls and it may well be that herein the cause for the degeneration of the Haichow River is to be found.

It is deplorable and hardly to be understood that the engineers of the Lunghai railway have chosen the Haichow river as the outlet for this important railway, thereby limiting the oversea transportation of the goods arriving on the coast to a very narrow margin. Scrutinizing the situation closer, the explanation for this mistake might be found in the adverse conditions, prevailing at the time the railway construction neared its end, but on the other hand it is hardly to be understood that the possibilities the Guan Ho Kow offers as a river port, have not received the slightest attention.

How the River Was Found

In order to give a picture of the new river, the condition of the region through which it flows and the circumstances prevailing when the river and its navigability was discovered, I shall relate the story of the first steamer trip into the river.

It was in the year 1913. Tsingtau was in its highest period of development and it was a time, when everybody looked forward to new business and new enterprise. I had opened a line with a small coasting steamer to Haichow, then a junk port, situated between Tsingtau and Shanghai, calculating that, if a sheltered anchorage for steamers could be found anywhere on the Haichow coast, such a port would have a bright future, especially if a railway of which there was then already much talk, would bring the products of the vast hinterland to the coast.

But the Haichow River disappointed me. It became clear that this river never could serve as an efficient port for steamers. I surveyed the river in the spring but in the autumn I found all the banks of the river had shifted to the other side, while during two months in the summer the river was not accessible to steamers at all. In the winter ice made the anchorage in the river very unsafe.

I was therefore on the lookout for a better harbour and let slip no opportunity to gather information from fishermen, junk skippers or anybody who might be able to give me information. I knew that there was another small river to the east of the Haichow River. I had even been in this river on a junk-trip when I was searching for the fairway to the Haichow River but from the from the sayings of the seafarers, still another large and fine river existed between the Haichow River and the mouth of the old Hwang Ho.

Once I took a saltmerchant from his steamer, lying far outside the bar of the Haichow River, to Haichow and he expressed his surprise that I had entered the Haichow River with a steamer and suggested that I would be interested in a much better river further east. I listened eagerly to all he had to say about this river and in the end we made friends and promised each other to assist in the finding of that river.

For a while it rested with this. Although I found much interest I could not induce any of my Chinese friends to make an exploration trip with me to the unknown river. When I expressed a desire to journey overland to see the river, they all implored me not to do so as it would be impossible to get through on account of bandits. Asking for detail and charts of the river, none was brought forward. Only when I expressed my intention to go with my steamer and look for the river myself, the salt merchants became affable; evidently they would not forego any of the prospects, opening up, if the river should prove navigable. A new friend, Mr. Hwang, was introduced to me as being aquainted with the conditions at the river and in him I found a fearless and interested assistant for the planned trip.

A River Surrounded By Mystery

From then on all the salt merchants were eager to have the trip started and I soon found that someone of influential standing was pushing the scheme without coming to the foreground. I was brought a small rough sketch on tissue paper, showing the mouth of the river and outside the mouth an island and a few rocks, painted in the same manner the mountains are painted on Chinese pictures. From the sketch I could see that it was not as I had thought, all soft mud I had to deal with. However, the rocks might help me to find the way into the river, whereas on the other hand they made the enterprise rather risky. To scatter my doubts, my friends offered to find an old junk skipper aquainted with the river.

The pilot came; he was an old human wreck, barefooted bed, who had beheld first the consternation and later the tooth in his mouth, he could hardly speak. His face was a network of wrinkles and he said he was 75 years old and had sailed on junks on this coast since his early boyhood. What a pity that I could not understand enough Chinese to get all his life story out of him. He, who had probably seen the Yellow River rushing into the sea from its elevated bed, who had beheld first the consternation and later the relief of his people when the river disappeared and changed all conditions of life, and who had seen the rivers digging their new beds or filling them with silt; what a tale would he be able to tell of storms, floods, and what pirate stories!

There was one mystery about the river to me. Why did junks never come from the river to Haichow and why was it not possible to find out anything about trade and junk-traffic? Whenever I touched this subject, my friends would shake their heads in the negative and give no information. But surely the unknown river could not be worse than the Haichow River with its shifting banks, its bores, its narrow fairway. Whatever might be, I was resolved to find this mysterious river.

On a bright morning at the end of April, 1913 my brave little steamer "Fortuna" which the Chinese called "Fu-An" meaning lucky and quiet sea, was heading for its unknown destination. To the south was the high rocky island of Hsilientau and the bulky mountain range of the Yan Tai Shan, the "platform of the clouds" and then the coastline became indiscernible. the land was so low that nothing could be seen, although soundings showed 17 feet of water on our course. Two small hills, rising abruptly out of the plain far inland, were our only landmarks. If I had believed in the Admiralty Chart, we were already fast steaming over dry land.

Nearing the Destination

After four hours steaming, a small pyramid shaped island rose out of the sea, right shead of us. "Kai Shan"! murmured the old pilot, opening his toothless mouth and producing a laugh which drew all the wrinkles on his weather beaten face still more closely together. Now there was a little island which had a quite different name marked down in the chart. There was also the name of Kai Shan to be found but in a place which was miles away from the spot where the real "Kai Shan" was. If I were right in assuming that the island ahead of us was the real Kai Shan, then the river mouth we were looking for ought to be nearby. As we came nearer to the island I could make out at least two more rocks protruding above the water. They looked rather ugly to a seafarer who did not know how many of the same kind might lie beneath the water's surface.

I confess I became nervous and put questions to the pilot which would have hurt him if he had understood, but he only nodded his longnecked head with the thin gray pigtail and put on his customary smile. Obviously he felt quite at ease and he tried to make me understand that there was no danger of any kind. Meanwhile my steamer was heading right for the rocks and whenever I wished to deviate from the course, the pilot said we would run unto the mud. Very well, but I thought of my Master-Certificate and of my steamer and that we all would be in an ugly position if the ship should run on a rock. "Thirteen feet", the man at the lead sang out now. Ten feet was our draft, so we had only three feet under our bottom. I again began to doubt whether I had been wise to start on this adventure, but then the river surely was there. It could not be seen but I could make out that a strong tide was running shorewards, where the mouth was to be looked for.

We were only a mile off the island now, which meant eight minutes time at our reduced speed, but the pilot still insisted to go on. When I told him I would throw him overboard if he put the ship on the rock, he began to fill a new pipe. I gave two minutes more. They seemed endless, the island drew dangerously near. What would be the next sounding? Would it be a sudden shock and the end of my good ship "Fu-An?" It was twelve feet and at last the old pilot made a gesture to keep off. The helmsman turned the wheel as if he would break it and the ship swung like a Merry-Go-Round, the high and low rocks passed by her nose until we had them well abeam on the portside.

(To be concluded in next week's Review)

"Double Ten" Celebration at the Capital

Nanking, Oct. 10

All Nanking turned out today to celebrate the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China. The city was bedecked in holiday attire and from early morning the streets were thronged with people hurrying to one or other of the public functions scheduled for the National Celebration.

Two years ago, the Republic Anniversary was celebrated in the new Capital under threatening storm-clouds that burst into torrential rain long before the day was over. Last year, the weather was still unduly hot. But to-day, the annual celebration was held in glorious autumn sunshine, which was reflected in the cheerful and optimistic attitude of the people.

The day opened with the holding of a solemn Memorial Service at Central Party Headquarters when the sacrifices of devoted men and women in pre-Republican years were recalled and eulogized.

Proceeding to the aviation field at 8 o'clock, a distinguished gathering of foreign guests and Chinese Party and Government leaders was present to witness the military review in which twenty thousand troops of all ranks participated. After executing various manoeuvres, with aeroplanes buzzing aloft, the battalions filed past and gave the salute to Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek. Stirring appeals were delivered by President Chiang, President Hu Han-min and other leaders, the keynote of which was a feeling of confidence and faith that, despite discouraging difficulties, both internal and external, the Kuomintang Republic was now marching forward in the right direction towards the attainment of the aims of the National Revolution as set forth by the late leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

At noon the guns of the Chinese and Foreign warships in the harbor boomed out a salute in honor of the National Anniversary

Among those who attended the Grand Military Review at the Aviation Grounds were Dr. Johan Hultman, new Swedish Minister to China; Mr. Saburi, new Japanese Minister to China; Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai and Counsellor of the Japanese Legation; Dr. Barthel Weydenthal, Polish Delegate to China; Dr. Fischer representing Germany; Major J. Huizdo representing Czechoslovakia; Mr. Blondeau, French Consul, representing the French Minister to China; Mr. Hewlett, British Consul-General, representing the British Minister to China; Mr. Walter Adams, American Consul, representing the American Minister to China; Mr. R. Silvercruys representing Belgium; Sir Frederick Whyte, Political Advisor to the National Government; Hon. Newton W. Rowell, Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations; and Mr. F. W. Maze, Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs. This evening a dinner party will be given to the above diplomatic representatives and foreign guests by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at his home. The important members of the Foreign Ministry will also be present at the dinner.—*Kwo Min.*

"Double Ten"

BY F. F. A.

On the evening of October 10 1911, a small band of determined men at Wuchang and Hankow attacked the Manchu garrisons of those cities. Shouting battle-cries that were soon to spread over the entire nation, they drove home the first blows of the Chinese revolution that finally succeeded in breaking the long dominance of an alien dynasty. Since that first cry went up from the throats of those heroes at Wuhan, October 10 has been observed as a National Holiday when appropriate celebrations have been held throughout China.

Within the 18 years of the republic, regardless of the party or person in control of China's destiny, whether there was a Canton Government, a Peking Government, or a Nanking Government, this date, which the Chineses call *Hsuang Shih*, or "Double Ten" (October being the tenth month of the year), always has been observed. No matter whether the authorities temporarily governing the people were administering a "benevolent autocracy" or an undisguised autocracy, or oligarchy, they have honored this date. Nominally, at least, the people have been allowed to congratulate themselves on this birthday of what in the past has been so often a psuedo-republic

A telegram from Nanking on Septembre 29 announced that: "The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in receipt of notifications from 12 Foreign Ministers in Peiping signifying their intention to proceed to the Capital to attend the commemoration of National Independence Day. It is expected that all Foreign Ministers will be at the Capital for the occasion, the Ministry of Railways having been requested to reserve sufficient cars for the accommodation of the diplomats."

A Boy Scouts Jamboree will be held on October 10, at the Soldiers' Field near Hsikwan, Nanking, under the auspices of the Headquarter of the Chinese Boy Scouts. All Boy Scouts Associations affiliated with Party Headquarters will be required to participate in the review and non-Party Boy Scouts may also participate. Another telegram from Nanking on September 30 stated that "A grand review of all troops in Nanking will be held on October 10, National Independence Day, when President Chiang Kai-shek will inspect the various military units. Elaborate preparations are now under way at the Aviation Field near the Ming Tombs where the review is to be held. Instructions have also been issued to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the various Foreign Diplomats who are expected here to attend the anniversary celebrations."

Celebration Despite Disturbances

So despite the revolt of the troops under Chang Fa-kwei, the protest of the reorganizationists and the Sino-Soviet dispute in Manchuria, we shall look for another grand celebration as usual. It will not be out of place, at this eighteenth celebration date, to tell the story of the Revolution in 1911.

At the end of the Mauchu Dynasty, in view of the constant humiliations inflicted upon China by foreign countries, people were anxious for a change, politically. It was also at this time that young Chinese were returning from the west with ideas of democracy. Many small clubs were formed for a revolution. The most influencial one was *Tong Ming hui* which was later reorganized and called Kuomintang. The immediate reason for the revolt in Wuchang and Hankow on October 10 was the intention of the Emperor to make the Railway of Hankow and Chengtu a Governmental one under the control of the throne. The Revolutionsts planned originally to start the revolt on the 6th of October but it was postponed to the 16th. However, on the 9th of October around 3 o'clock in the afternoon owing to the carelessness of the Revolutionsts a number of hand grenades exploded at 14. Bou San Lee, of the Ex-Russian Concession, Hankow. The Russian Police arrested several people in the building. The next morning at 12 o'clock another secret club house in Wuchang was searched. Many hand grenades were found. In this connection thirty-two members of the club were arrested. Out of this the most important thing was the discovery of a document which disclosed the names of the chief Revolutionists. Martial Law was declared at once and the police were busy searching for the insurgents, according to the list obtained. This made it impossible to wait until the 16th as scheduled. At 9 o'clock in the evening a fire was set up as signal in Wuchang and the Revolution started. It must be borne in mind that the Revolutionsts had previously laid careful plans. Among other things, they had enlisted the soldiers of the Emperor for the Revolution. Immediately ofter the first outbreak all troops joined the Revolutionsts. Practically without bloodshed Hankow and Hanyang were captured. The Manchu Governor of Hunan and Hupeh stationed in Wuchang fled and Li Yuan Hon was elected as commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army. The whole revolution was finished within one hundred days and as a result of the peace conference the Emporer abdicated on Febrarary 12, 1912.

The Role of Yuan Shih-kai

The two decisive battles of the Revolution were fought in Hankow and in Nanking. Troops of the Manchus were under the command of Yuan Shih-kai. It was not owing to the weakness of the Manchu troops that the Revolutionsts succeeded in the war. The whole thing hinged on Yuan Shih-kai. If he had ordered his troops in Pukow as well as in Hankow to cross the Yangtsze River, the Republic might not have been established at this time. But Yuan Shih-kai was a very ambitious man. Previously it was shown that the Emperor distrusted him when he dismissed him on account of his great military strength. However, he was recalled to command all troops of the Government by the Emperor for the purpose of suppressing the Revolutionsts.

For people not familiar with China it should be pointed out that the Chinese population composed of the Hans, the Manchus, the Mongols, the Mohamendans, and the Tibetans. China was controlled by the Manchus in 1911. The Revolutionists were all Hans. Yuan Shih-kai was also a Han and consequently agreed to the terms of the Revolutionsts in appointing him as President of the Repunlic of China. His ambition was later revealled by his attempt to make himself Emperor of China and change the Republic into a monarchy in 1915. The Emperor, also, under this situation was much afraid for his personal safety and agreed to the terms of the Revolutionists, having his grand title continued, his luxurious living expenses guaranteed, and his people honored. It was not until 1925 that Feng Yu-hsiang took over the Forbidden City in Peiping and the Emperor went out from the Palace and lived as a private citizen. Perhaps it was altogether too easy a task for the overthrow of the Manchu Government. We know that the first cabinet members under Yuan Shih-kai with Tong Shao-yi as Premier were mostly old officials under the Manchu Dynasty. The revolution was not fundamental and thorough. This certainly becomes evident when we review the history of the past eighteen years of the Republic.

Double Tens of Past Years

As indicated by *Sin Wan Pao* in an editorial on October 10, 1914, the first Double Ten Festival was celebrated by the Revolutionists, the second by officials and members of the Parliament, while the third was celebrated by students only. In 1914 the Double Ten found the Germans and Japauese fighting against each other in Tsingtao, a Chinese port. In 1915 troops revolted in Changsha and Yuan Shih-kai temporarily established his empire. In 1916 things were comparatively peaceful and Yuan Shih-kai had died. In 1917 Feng Kun Chang was President of China and Tuan Chi-jui was Primier. There was fighting in Changsha and Szechuan. It was also at this time that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in his capacity of "Generalissimo of the Military Government" at Canton ordered the arrest of Tuan Chi-jui the Premier at Peiping. It was a reply to the Peiping Government's warrant for Sun's arrest. In 1918, Hsu Shih-chang became President on Double Ten day. However, all the powerful leaders of the South-western provinces refused to recognize him as China's legal President. In a telegram to General Feng Kuo-chang, the retired President, they made their position unmistakably clear. One passage of the message states that: "We, as members of the military government, have declared that we disregard the personal element but we lay stress on the question of legality. Tung-hai's (Hsu Shih-chang) prestige and veneerableness are known to everybody. But since he is elected by an illegal organ we are not in a position to express our approval." Mr. Hsu himself hestitated to head the government. It was only twelve days before his inauguration that he decided to accept the responsible office. In 1919, the Anfu club was at the height of its effort to secure power and run the whole country. During the Double Ten of this year General Wang I-tang, representing the Chinese Northern or Militarist Faction was in Shanghai for the purpose of making peace with the South. In 1920 there was fighting in Hopeh and Anhwei. However, it was also about this time we had the biggest drive against the Tuchuns, and agitation for disbandment of soldiers. In 1921 there was fighting in Hupeh and Hunan, Hupeh and Shansi, and Kwangtung and Kweichow. In 1922, there was fighting in Hopeh, Fentien and some of the southern provinces. Li Yuan Hon became President again in this year. In 1923 Tso Kun, through bribery, became President on the Double

Ten. There was fighting in Szechuan and Wu Pei-fu dreamed of unification of China by force. In 1924 the Fentien troops opened an attack on Hopeh. Marshall Chang Tso-lin drove his forces against Marshall Wu Pei-fu. In 1927, General Yen Hsi-shan fought against Chang Tso-lin in the North and the Nationalist Army began its northern expedition in the South. In 1928, the whole country, as in 1912, rejoiced at unification. President Chiang Kai-shek took oath as head of the Republic and the Organic Law was formally adopted. Now, let us regard the Republic on this occasion of the celebration of Double Ten of 1929.

Record of the Past Eighteen Years

In reviewing the past eighteen years we can hardly pick out a single year in which there was no civil war. For the last eighteen years, militarists have run the Government, but at last the Kuomintang has come into power and now controls the administration In the last two years we cannot deny the achievements of the National Government. At the same time we can hardly overlook the danger spots in present China. As we know, revolution can not be completed in a day. It has taken 18 years already and we are still groping We cannot expect tranquility in the very near future because there are still so many disturbing factors. There can be no freedom or liberty or permanent peace until the people are prepared to exercise the power of self-government.

Our prescience of the future on this National Independence Day is an uncertain one, though surely more optimistic than it has been at any time during the past. But it is foolish to build upon expectations that may yet turn out to be illusions. The present National Government has an opportunity to bring real enlightenment to the people and to lead them, unselfishly, along the precipitous paths of self-government. If it rules tolerantly, beneficially, and with the thought of a nation and a people, rather than a faction, a clique, or a party, as its primary consideration, there are stout hopes for the bright page history will write of the men who control it. If it is wise it will quickly extend the rights of participation in that government to more and more people and to that end indefatigibly will exert itself to educate our men and women, and above all to tutor them in the exercise of their responsibilities as citizens. Until such time as a republic, founded upon the reality of self-government, operating according to a constitution written by the people themselves, and functioning for the highest good of the greatest number, governs China, any group or party regime must be regarded as provisional only.

Bandit Raids in Honan

The Red Cross Society reports that 1,600 villages have been razed by fire, 20,000 persons killed, 10,000 carried away for ransom and that inestimable losses in cattle and property have resulted from bandit raids in Honan against which the people, having complied with the Government order for disbandment of the local militia, were helpless. According to the *Kuo Wen* report ot the raids, which was se t out October 8, the bandits, 10,000 strong, crossed the Sha River in the eastern districts of the province under their leader, Wang Tai, early in September. Having taken Lutai in Huaiyang and the Golden Temple in Luyi without resistance, they used these two points as bases of operations in plundering the surrounding country. Within ten days they had captured over 20 native forts and burned down hundreds of villages. By September 16 they were within 20 li of Luyi district city which was saved by the arrival of reinforcements from Kaifeng and Nanking, from where a battalion of mounted troops had been sent in response to an urgent call for help. Turning to the east, the bandits them attempted to invade Anhwei but were checked at Houtai by the Government troops there. Returning to the west, they were again checked at Huaiyang. Although the marauders have been defeated in both the west and the east, their ravages have not yet ceased, the *Kuo Wen* message states.

Rice Shortage in Shanghai

As a result of the efforts of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to relieve the local rice shortage, a consignment of rice of 10,000 shihs, or 20,000,000 pounds has been sent to Shanghai from upcountry. Last week the price of the commodity here rose to nine dollars a picul, the highest it has ever reached, according to the local papers. The crisis arising out of the shortage is attributed to the rapacity of rice merchants, who, it is reported, have unscrupulously boosted the prices without the circumstances warranting. It is bemoaned that the high price of the article is particularly hitting the poorer classes.

"Seeing China"

BY E. W. HUNTER

A number of distinguished visitors from the United States and England recently have been passing through Peiping. One and all, they have been engaged in a single task—that of investigating conditions.

Except for a few, most of these personages never were in the Far East before. But they are well known in their respective fields, and not a few of them have created something of an international name for themselves.

What they say after they leave China will affect foreign opinion towards this nation, and because of the respect with which their impressions are regarded in their home circles, their words will go far toward re-molding the always flexible ideas of their publics.

But what is the impression which a resident of China obtains of these wandering experts? They have been so busy investigating for themselves that nobody appears to have stopped to investigate them. What are they doing, and in what way are they falling into error, and meeting the wrong sort of people?

A casual survey of visitors to the Far East made within the past year reveals that they meet and converse with only one class of people—the class to which they belong.

If they are churchmen, they converse only with missionaries and religious workers.

If they are business men, the see nothing of the missionary or the religious worker. They see only business men.

If they are so-called society people, they immediately enter the Far Eastern social whirl, and see neither the business man nor the missionary when "he is himself."

If they are tourists, they see only hotel guides, rickshaw men, and other tourists.

Obviously this is unfortunate. What usually happens is these visitors confirm to their own satisfaction what they wanted to find in China, regardless of what actually there is to see.

The churchman should be sure to obtain the views of the business man, and the merchant should make certain that he does not leave China without interviewing men in the religious field. The tourist should make gallant efforts to break his bonds and converse with residents of both these classes.

They all have a story to tell and a portion to contribute to the general picture of actualities.

There is another impression obtained of visitors to China. They give up too soon! They find customs and conditions so different to what they were accustomed, that the novelty of it all scares them. At the same time as they go into verbal ecstacies over the picturesqueness of the Far East, of the delightful customs to be seen, they drift into the sort of life to which they are used. They sub-consciously avoid close contact, and then wonder why they are totally unable to understand.

Another grievance against the visitor who comes to China to study conditions is that he refuses to look at things except through the particularly-tinted spectacles which he always wore. An American judges China according to its fund of "pep" and "hustle." The European views this country according to its quantity of tact and submissiveness. They refuse to admit that "hustle" and tact are not the two chief aims in life.

But the greatest of the sins of the traveler investigating conditions is his belief that he really is entitled to deliver himself of an opinion after a few weeks or a month spent in China. His greatest weakness is his suspicion that he has an inkling of what it is all about.

There are a few points of advice which should be given to travelers who are "investigating conditions."

They should try to obtain an outline of the traditions of China and the folk lore of the country, with its underlying meaning.

They should obtain a slight understanding of the early manner of contact of the East and the West, learn a little about the early adventurers who came to Cathay, and about the settlement of Macao and elsewhere. Then they will realize why it was difficult for the Easterner to hold the correct opinion of the typical Westerner.

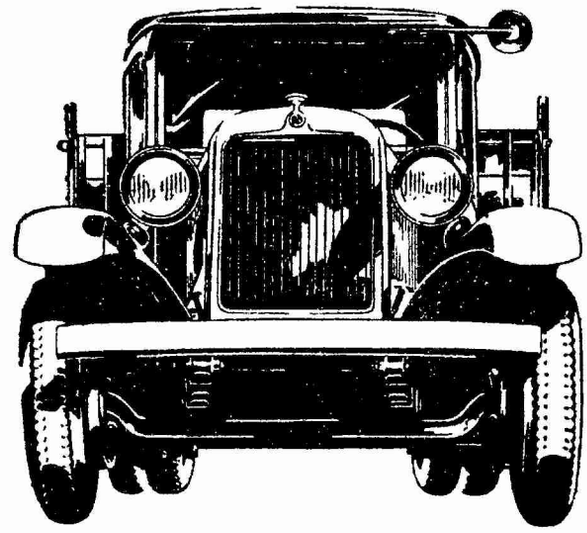
Early population figures of Macao, for instance, reveal an overwhelmiug feminine populace.

Above all, the traveler should make certain that he meets both the Chinese and the foreigners. Among the Chinese he should not only meet returned students, but those foreign-educated in China, and he should see as much as he can of all other Chinese, although the language handicap is a stupendous barrier.

Among the foreigners, he should meet all classes.

And he should beware of forming definite opinions. Especially should he beware of persons who predict what is going to happen in the political arena.

(*The Peking Leader.*)



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Peiping Labor in 1928

BY F. F. A.

SINCE the removal of the capital from Peiping to Nanking, business and industry as well as any other enterprise in Peiping are greatly diminished. In this article the writer will try to tell the story of labour condition in the city in the year 1928. At the end of 1928 according to figures obtained by the Bureau of Social Affairs of Peiping there were 8,932 factory workers in the city including the workers of theElectric Company, Water Works and some of the Tram Car Company.

These 8,932 were distributed as follows:

Weaving	1,830	workers	50 factories.
Rug	1,520	,,	18 ,,
Printing	496	,,	7 ,,
Blacksmith	381	,,	12 ,,
Soap	44	,,	3 ,,
Match	1,000	,,	1 ,,
Electric Light Co	1,017	,,	1 ,,
Tram Car Co	1,000	,,	1 ,,
Water Works	90	,,	1 ,,
Others	1,554	,,	40 ,,
Total	8,932	,,	134 ,,

As to labour unions, we have the following figures:

Match Workers' Union	803
Tram Car Workers' Union	962
Telegram Workers' Union	89
Telephone Workers' Union	752
Rug Workers' Union	886
Printing Workers' Union	995
Richshaw Men's Union	51
Water Works Workers' Union	95
Construction Workers' Unions	457
Peiping-Hankow Railway Union of Peiping	474
Peiping-Mukden Railway Union of Peiping	387
Ordure Removing Servants' Union	180
Car Drivers' Union	1530
Newspaper boys	491
Sweepers (street)	668
Sewerage Sweepers' Unions	97
Tailors' Unions	426
Peiping-Hankow Railway Printing Office Workers' Union	85
Peiping Practicing Factory Union	72
Peiping Postal Union	780
Paper Manufacturers' Union	189
School Servants' Unions	726
Total	11,269

As to the wages of the factory workers' in different kinds of factories, the following table will tell the story:

	Maximum per month	Minimum per month
Weaving	$15	$ 1
Rug	13	1
Printing	70	13
Blacksmith	15	3
Tailor	15	3
Tram Car Workers	65	13.50
Match	29.50	3
Paper	17	1
Electric Light Co	60	8
Soap	6	3
Others	20	1

In 32 weaving factories studied the highest figure for minimum living expense is $15 per month while the lowest is $8. The average of the minimum living wage of the weaving factory workers is $8.93. From this we can see the condition of the workers without a sufficient earning to cover the minimum living expenses. In the 14 rug factories studied the average minimum for living expenses is $8.30, while the highest figure for the minimum living expenses is $10 and the lowest $7.

As to the working hours in the 115 factories studied there were 88 factories with a working period of twelve hours a day. That is to say 74% of the factories have a working period of twelve hours. Four factories have eleven and half hours a day, four eleven-hours, one ten and half hours, eight ten hours, one nine hours, six eight hours, two six hours, and one twelve and half hours a day, the longest of all. The following table will show the point more clearly:

12½	1
12	88
11½	4
11	4
10½	1
10	8
9	1
8	6
6	2
Total	115

Readers will have better understanding of the labor condition in Peiping when compared with those of Shanghai by referring to the article, "The Woman and Child Labor Problem in Shanghai" in the *China Weekly Review* for Aug. 17, 1929.

It is impossible to obtain any figure regarding the number of women workers and child workers in Peiping. Readers must bear in mind that these figures are not enough and do not cover all labourers in Peiping, such as handcraft workers and other kinds of manual workers. However, they serve to tell a little of the big problem.

A Discussion of Famine Prevention

"A Plan for the Prevention of Famime" is the title of an article written for the Institute of Pacific Relations by Chu Yu Fen, soil practitioner, which is now being published in full in the *North China Star* and other English language newspapers. Mr. Chu begins his article with a discussion of the reasons, of which he gives eight, for the continuous poverty of the Chinese peasants. These reasons are: large families, or "procreative recklessness"; inability or unwillingness to keep animals; improper food for such animals as there are; ignorance of modern agricultural science; failure to rotate crops; shallow tilling of the soil; non-provision for irrigation and drainage, and an obstinate clinging to old methods. The writer then goes on to discuss these topics in detail. Under the heading of animal husbandry he points out that since very little meat is eaten among Chinese peasants, the raising of animals as a business is highly unprofitable. This is true even of dairy animals, as milk and butter are not commonly used. For such animals as there are, there is little knowledge of what feeding will produce the greatest strength and of how diseases may be prevented and cured. Concerning irrigation, the cheap digging and equipment of wells and the necessity of drainage are discussed. Poverty of crops Mr. Chu attributes largely to ignorance of the requirements of plants and of the composition of animal fertilizers, all of which are difficult to obtain in an unadulterated state. Education in the use of chemical fertilizers is badly needed, he asserts. Many evils could be averted, this writer believes, if the cultivation and use of the potatoe as a staple article of food in China could be brought about. Finally, Mr. Chu details the importance and the conditions necessary for the establishment of rural credit banks.

Wheel Case Closed

Legal authorities have declared the decision on the famous Wheel Case given by the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeals, the highest court in the International Settlement, to be final. An appeal to the Supreme Court at Nanking, which is unprovided for in the present rules of procedure governing the Shanghai Provisional Court, will be possible only if the application, now being pushed by the Shanghai Bar Association, for the introduction of the new system providing for a third hearing is granted. Carlos Garcia and G. F. del Valle, principals in the case, began serving their sentences of one year's imprisonment, passed by Judge Wu in the Provisional Court July 25, on October 3. Forty-eight days have been ordered deducted from the terms to cover the period of detention since the arrest of the two men on a Provisional Court warrant June 27. Prosecution of Garcia on further charge of resisting arrest by threatening to shoot an officer has been dropped.

The appeal of Hector Fournier and L. R. Santos, Mexicans, alleged operators of a wheel at 5 Yates Road, against the judgement imposed on them by Judge Wu was set to be tried next week before Judge Tseng, presiding, and Judges Shen Chui in the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeals. Later, however, Santos withdrew his appeal and commenced serving his term in the Amoy Road jail. Santos was condemned to two months imprisonment and $1,000 fine by Judge Wu on Aug. 2.

Are you Suffering from a Sore Throat?

This is one of the first indications of an infected throat. Infection is a forerunner of such dreaded diseases as influenza, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and consumption.

We recommend avoiding these diseases with the simple remedy of sucking a few Formamint tablets daily. It contains sufficient medicine to kill the germs which lodge in the throat, without in any way affecting the heart.

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50-289

How to Save Money When Telegraphing

BY. J. Y. CHANG. B. SC.,
(Inventor of the "Sinchung" Telegraph Code)

Mr. Jameson Y. Chang, the inventor of this system, is an engineer, graduated from the Nanyang University in the electrical engineering course, in 1922. Since his graduation he has connected with local firms such as British Electric, Jardine Engineering and Sintoon Overseas, and has been the Director of the Wuchow Municipal Electric Works, Kwangsi, the last year. He is now a member of the Technical sub-committee of the Board of National Construction Committee at Nanking, engineer to the Chinese Electric Power Co., Ltd., Nantao, Shanghai, and Director of the Sinchung Engineering Co., Ltd.—Ed.

In the Chinese telegraph system, each Chinese word is represented by a numerical code of 4-figures and charged at 10 cents per word for domestic transmission. A telegram in English code is charged at 20 cents per word containing not more than 10 letters, having at least one vowel if they comprise not more than 5 letters, at least two vowels if they comprise 6, 7, or 8 letters and at least three vowels if they comprise 9 or 10 letters, as defined by the International Telegraph Convention of September, 1928. For foreign transmission, numerical code words are counted at 5 figures per word and charges are the same as for the English word of 10 letters. Therefore the numerical code is not an economical means of cabling Chinese words.

For the sake of economic transmission, some systems have been devised to code English letters for Chinese characters. The Board of Foreign Affairs has compiled a 10-letter code for service cables to consuls abroad, which is more or less complex and private.

One simple way of transcribing the numerical code to alphabetic code has been devised by substituting two figures by one vowel and one consonant, as *BA* for 00, *CA* for 01, *DA* for 02, FA for 03, etc, up to *ZU* for 99 (omitting letter *Q* in the series). In this way the 10-letter code contains 10 figures or 2½ Chinese words, and consequently save 20% of the cable charges.

About 10 years ago, Mr. Yin of the Commercial Press compiled a Chinese code book of phrases in the same manner as any English 5-letter code book. It is sold at $15—per copy, but does not save anything for cabling Chinese characters word by word in domestic service.

Two years ago, Mr. Chen of the Chin Woo Athletic Association compiled a 3-letter code for Chinese single words. He disregarded the numerical code alltogether, or its standard arrangement, and arbitrarily assigned 3 letters to every Chinese word in alphabetic order in compliance with the international regulation of code language. The Chinese words outnumber the possible combinations of 3 letters, so he divided his words into two parts, and added a "key" at the tenth letter of every 3 code words to indicate which word from the second part. Mr. Chen's code book is sold at $10—per copy and can effect saving of 33% for domestic telegrams and over 50% for foreign transmission.

New System

I recently completed a system named "SINCHUNG" Chinese Telegraph Code. By this method, the same economical saving can by effected as in Mr. Chen's code, but in a totally different way. No special code book is necessary, the old standard numerical code of the Chinese language, which can be purchased at the cheap price of 10 cents per copy only, being utilized. My system is based on the old numerical code, and simply translates the 4-figures into 3 letters of the English alphabet. Three Chinese words are transmitted as one word of 9 letters, or sometimes 10 letters, including a key letter to be explained later.

By my principal, in every 3-letter Sinchung code, there are one vowel and two consonants. Only 5 vowels are taken i.e., *A, E, I, O, U*, and 20 consonants from *B* to *Z*, including *Q*. The letter *Y* is reserved as key letter.

Sinchung Code system is comprised of a table given below which is arranged in scientific manner and can easily be memorized or dictated.

In a 3-letter Sinchung code, the *position of vowel* and the *first consonant* determine the first 2 figures of the 4-figure code from the above table by co-ordination method, (do not mind the vowels in the right hand column of the table). For example: a certain Chinese word has 1728 as its numerical code, then the first 2-figures 17 from the above table consonant *W* and *vowel in center*.

Then the *second consonant* and the *vowel itself* determine the last 2 figures of the 4-figure code in the same way. (Use right hand column of the table, and do not mind the left hand column).

For example: in the code 1728, the last 2 figures 28–consonant L and vowel E.

By combination, code 1728-WEL. For decoding, the same simple method is applied.

Care should be taken for the order of the three letters, as, by different arrangement, the number is different. For instance:

WEL-1728,	EWL-3728,	WLE-5728,
LEW-0837,	ELW-2837,	LWE-4837,

KEY "Y"

In the above combination, only 600 codes can be formed. For numerical code beyond 6000, Sinchung system adds a key "Y" to that word, as seen from the table for number 6,000—9,999. In this way, 4-letters are required for 4 figures, and the key "Y" is normally at the beginning of the group. For example: 7193-YPUR, 9193-YUPR.

Only 10 letters are allowed for every 3 Chinese words. So, in case of two of the three words or all three in the 10-letter combination have the key "Y", then only one "Y" should be used, but its position in the group indicates which words have "Y". The cases of 11 or 12 letters in three words are avoided.

The position of "Y" and its significance is simply designated by the following table, to be easily memorized also:

1st word	*2nd word*	*3rd. word*	*Position of Key "Y" in 10 letters.*
Y	.....	Y.....	.....
	Y.....	....., Y.....	.....
		Y.....	....., ...Y.....
Y.....	Y.....	.....	Y....., ..., ...
	Y.....	.....Y.....	....., ..Y....., ...
Y.....	.....	.....Y	....., ..., ...
Y.....	Y.....	.....	....., ...Y.....

Other Remarks

Special remarks should be noted for Sinchung system, in cabling numerals within 1999 by 3-letters distinguished from the Chinese word codes, which can be embodied in the text without any misunderstanding. Prefixes are assigned for numbers greater than 1999, decimal numbers, fractional number, etc. Such prefix is 3-letter code also, but contain 2 vowels and 1 consonant, distinct from the word code. By this method, figures and words can be combined in the most economical way: for instance, $34,52, 13/16, rate 58¾, 7890 days, etc. each group can be transmitted by one word of 10 letters at 20 cents, which is a saving of several times in comparison with the present numerical code.

With the Sinchung system, secret codes can be set up in the simple way for service between parties so previously arranged, instead of re-numbering every page in the code book as at present practised by the Governmental departments or business houses with the numerical code.

Publishers

Details of the Sinchung system are published in a chart form, with both Chinese and English explanations, and printed in two colours of red and black for distinction. Such charts are for sale at the Sinchung Engineering Co., Ltd., 7 Ningpo Road, Shanghai, at 10 cents for 2 copies, return postage prepaid to any address on the world, (stamps accepted for coins at par).

Copyrights have been applied for at the Board of Domestic Affairs, and the Board of Communications of the Nationalist Government at Nanking.

The Sinchung Code Table

Position of Vowel	*Consonants* B	C	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X	Z	*Vowel*
Vowel in center	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	A
Vowel 1st. posit.	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	E
Vowel 3rd. posit.	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	I
Vowel in center with key "Y"	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	O
Vowel 1st. posit. with key "Y"	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	U

"Unscrupulous Conduct" by the King's Own Scottish Borderers

BY "LIGHTHOUSE"

Hongkong, Oct. 1

An example of the recent and repeated unscrupulous conduct of certain members of the privates of the 2nd Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers in Hongkong was furnished by the case of the unprovoked and brutal attacks on a semi-invalid and old Chinese woman resident in the British Colony, where over 700,000 Chinese citizens live.

The case came up for trial at the Hongkong Central Magistracy on September 30th, when further evidence was given by witnesses and European officers as to the details of the recent assault on the 60-year-old Chinese woman, Chan Lei-tse.

It is considered to be significant that although the case had been adjourned several times covering the period of over one month the injured woman is still not well enough to appear in court and give evidence. According to other testimony given, the soldiers were not drunk but appeared to be sober when they made the attack on the Chinese woman, who at the time was having a conversation with a number of young Chinese girls outside her residence.

Assault On Street

In the hearing, the many witnesses gave more or less the same evidence stating that the two soldiers, Privates McEwen and O'Shea of the 2nd Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, caught hold of the old woman and threw her brutally across the street while the young daughter of the injured woman and a number of young and respectable ladies who were standing there with the old lady succeeded in making a hasty departure, avoiding the soldiers. After attacking the woman the two Privates assaulted and struck a Chinese ricksha coolie on the nose. The British soldiers then made a hurried retreat running down from the Shelly Street into the Lyndhurst, where, following the alarm raised, they were caught by British police officers.

Chinese Crowd Angry

Apparently a number of Chinese pedestrians witnessed the ugly incident, but seeing the threatening attitude of the British soldiers none of the Chinese intervened when the assault took place. The pedestrians were very indignant over the cowardly actions of the soldiers and a big crowd of from three hundred to four hundred Chinese immediately gathered around the spot finding that the old woman was seriously wounded lying in a semi-conscious state on the ground. According to the evidence of the Police, the big crowd of about four hundred men and women surrounded the soldiers although none of them maintained any threatening attitude. No attempt was made to retaliate on the soldiers, but the crowd seemed to be very anxious to get at the soldiers and they followed them and the police all the long way to the Central Police Station. The mob was so angry that a number of them remained outside the Police Station until the soldiers were eventually taken back to the Barracks by a military escort. Throughout, the Chinese mob acted peacefully, although feeling ran high.

Obscene Language Used

The assumption that the soldiers were sober when the incident occurred was confirmed by the remark of Sergeant Howard, "the soldiers did not appear to be actually drunk." When taken to the Charge Room of the Police Station the culprits maintained a light mood and were whistling and singing. There was also much obscene language used. When the inspector on duty was referring to questioning the soldiers on the serious charges the latter did not give a prompt and satisfactory reply. One of the defendents used much profanity and the police could get nothing from him.

John Murphy, Inspector on duty at the charge room on that night, denied that any of the police officers had used profane language, but admitted that he heard one of the police officers there say, something to this effect, "Cowardly act, assaulting a woman." After the hearing the Magistrate, E. W. Hamilton, adjourned the case for another week, when, it is anticipated, the wounded woman will be well enough to give evidence. Mr. D. L. Strellett was the defending solicitor.

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Notes from Peiping

Chinese bankers and merchants in Tientsin and Peiping are still unprepared to participate in the $3,000,000 of the $70,000,000 loan allotted by the Nanking Government to Hopeh Province to subscribe, and business depression has been advanced as the excuse.

Upon the assurance that the provincial authorities in Tsinan will reconsider the levy on the goods tax, the merchants of Chefoo have again resumed business and are importing and exporting merchandise. Recently they suspended business as a protest against further taxation on trade.

Mr. C. L. Shih and Mr. Peter Sah became tennis double champions in Peiping for the season by defeating Mr. H. M. Kao and Mr. C. F. Chou, the Yenching University combination, by the score of 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, and 6-4.

The 25 members of the Chinese group of the Institute of Pacific Relations to attend the third conference of the Institute to be held at Kyoto, Japan, beginning October 28, will include nine from Peiping and Tientsin. They will be Dr. W. W. Yen, an ex-premier of the Republic; Dr. Chang Po Lin, president of Nankai University; Mr. Joshua Minchien Bau, of Peiping Normal College; Dr. L. T. Chen, of the Chinese Y. M. C. A.; Mr. Wu Ting Chang, author; Mrs. Jen Hung Chin, of Peking National University; Dr. Shu Hsi Hsu, Yenching University; Dr. Ho Lien and Mr. Tao Meng Kung.

Among the many visitors to Yenching University at its formal opening, September 27—October 1, was Mr. H. K. Murphy, a New York architect, who designed most of the buildings of the university. Mr. Murphy is now assisting in the Nanking city planning service.

Friends in Peiping hear that Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo, an ex-premier of the Republic, is returning to the city from abroad and that he will enter business, instead of immediately returning to politics.

Dr. Cheng Ching-yi, moderator of the Church of Christ in China and General Secretary of the National Christian Council in China, has arrived in Peiping (Peking) to preach at the dedicatory service of Yenching University. On Sunday, Dr. Cheng led in a conference on the discussion of the religious situation in China at present. Among those who attended the forum were educators from abroad and from other parts of China who had come to celebrate the formal opening of Yenching.

A number of prominent visitors who have been visiting Peiping the last several weeks departed the last week of September. These included Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the late President Wilson of the United States; Sir Admiral Arthur Waistell, commander-in-Chief of the British warships in China; and Admiral Charles B. McVay commander-in-chief of the American Asiatic Fleet. Before Admiral McVay's departure, he was given a tiffin by the American community in Peiping.

Of the million persons in Peiping today, some 340,000 will need some sort of relief this coming winter, according to the belief of the Police.

Mr. Chao Yi-kuan, chief of Police in Peiping for the last ten months, has been relieved of his post by orders from Taiyuan. For the present, the mayor is acting concurrently as the chief of Police.

The ten members of Japanese Diet who have been touring Peiping left the city for Hankow last Friday, September 17. While here, they were guests in a number of functions given by local prominent Chinese and Japanese residents.

Peiping, September 29, 1929.

President of Shanghai Baptist College Returns

Herman C. E. Liu, President of the Shanghai Baptist College has returned from a trip to America and Europe, having left Shanghai March 29. In the course of his voyage to the United States he visited the Baptist work in Japan and made contacts for the College at Honolulu. In Europe he visited England and Scotland where he secured a number of scholarships from British Baptists. Later he attended the World Eductional Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, as a delegate from China representing the National Association for the Advancement of Education, the National Vocational Education Assoiation of China and the Bureau of Education of Greater Shanghai. He turned to Shanghai via Suez, arriving here September 13.

President Liu expressed satisfation with the state of affairs in the Shanghai Baptist College on his return. He has announced that new teachers from the United States this year are Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Bawden, Mrs. Dorothy Helfrich, and Misses Juanita Byrd. Amy Carlson, Florence Golden, Elizabeth Knabe, Sadie Lawton and Alice Wells. Dr. and Mrs. F. J. White have returned from furlough.

Needed, A Real Censor

(An editorial from the Shanghai Evening Post for Oct. 1)

Some of the most inspiring pages of Chinese history are those which recount the bravery and unselfish patriotism with which the court Censors sometimes advised their Imperial masters, calmly risking even life itself in order that their protests against dangerous policies or against oppression of the people might be given currency.

Too often despotic sovereigns have angrily ordered the execution of these courageous advisors, but in spite of these tragedies patriotism continued on a lofty plain amongst the Censors for many generations, and the names of the men who risked or gave their lives for the sake of the truth are venerated even today.

Censorship, because of the folly with which it has been applied in this country of late, has become a discredited institution, but if there were to arise in China today a Censor, in the ancient meaning of that term, he would probably become a national hero, and might have a profound effect upon the course of events.

Dr. Hu Shih is unquestionably the leading Chinese of these times who approaches most nearly the type of the Censors of old. and it is an unhappy sign that Kuomintang Party leaders are attempting to agitate for official measures to silence his voice.

Perusal of China's long history shows that there have been more than a score of periods of disunion and turmoil comparable to the conditions which have existed here for nearly two decades, and history shows, too, that while unification has often been accomplished by force, such unification was never stabilized unless the Strong Man of the day called to his aid the sages, the scholars, the lofty-minded men of his generation. Unifications accomplished by conquest have always ended with the death of the conqueror, unless he consolidated his power by generosity to his old opponents, a show of liberalism, and by building up an official personnel distinguished by integrity and ability.

One of the main criticisms of the present Government met with in newspapers and magazines published abroad concerns Nanking's irritation over even wellmeant criticism, whether it comes from friendly or fom hostile sources, and the tactless and ineffective measures adopted to silence such criticism have created an extremely unfortunate opinion in many quarters.

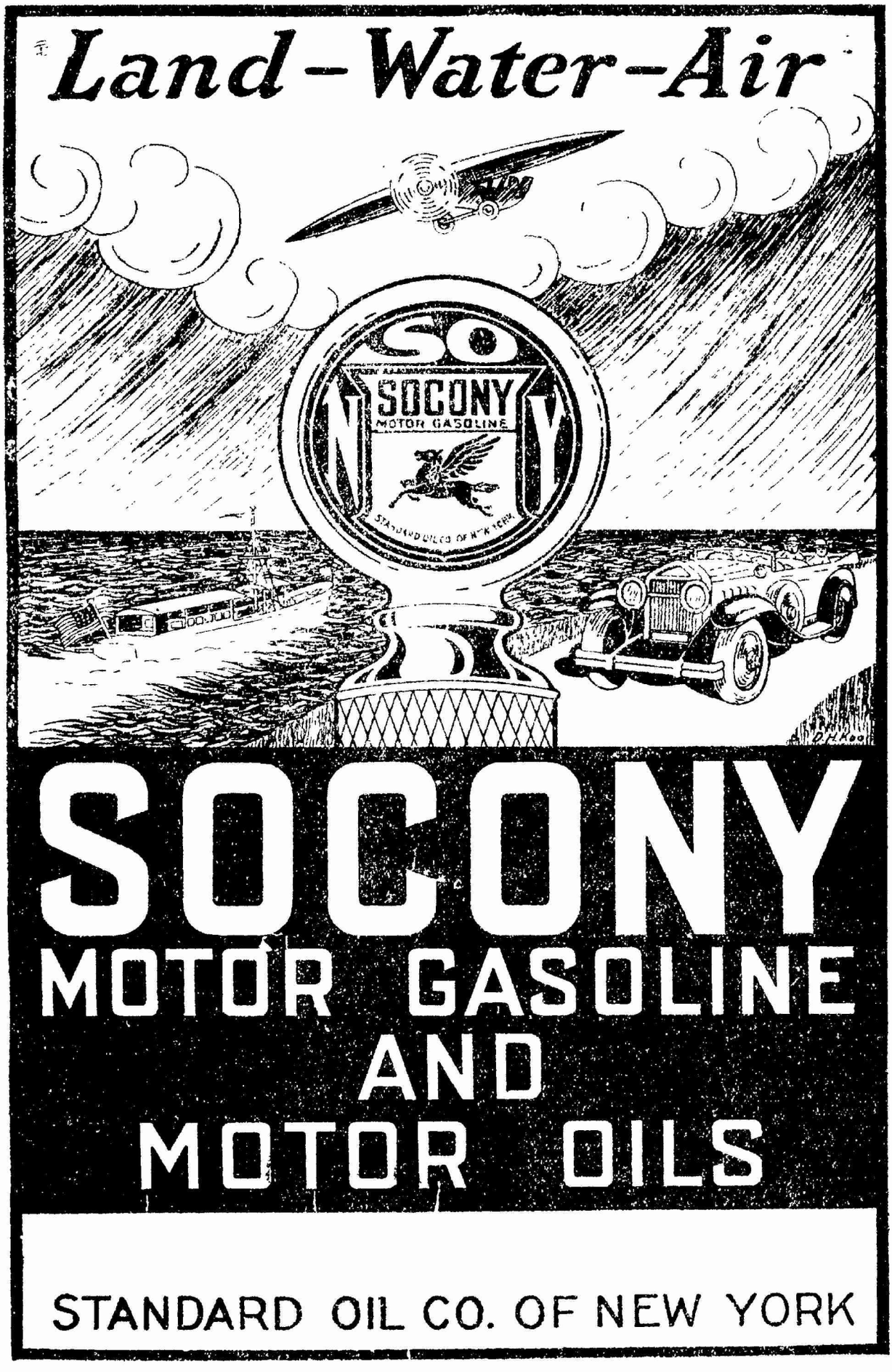
Vindictive denunciations like those contained in the manifesto issued last week by the Reorganizationists naturally arouse ire, as do the twisted propaganda pronouncements made by elements obviously working for the overthrow of the present authorities, but in addition to these there are dignified and well-meaning criticisms to be heard from Chinese sources today, and it is a mistake to try to silence them with threats.

If one of the Censors famous in ancient days could be resurrected today he would probably condemn both the Government and the Reorganizationists—the former for fostering rebellion by its intolerance of intelligent criticism—the latter for a selfish attempt to bring about further civil strife before the present Government has had a fair chance to demonstrate its abilities for sound achievement.

Chinese Public Voices Indignation Over Sino-Russian Dispute

Nanking,—Following the break of Sino-Russian relations anti-Soviet feelings among the Chinese people both at home and abroad are running high. The Government has received approximately one hundred telegrams from various public organizations at different places expressing deep indignation at the provocative attitude and action of Soviet Russia and pledging their whole-hearted support to the Government. However, the Government is still maintaining a calm attitude and, in adherance to the stipulations of the Kellogg Anti-War Pact, is going no farther than is necessary for self-defence.

Among the telegrams received by the Government are those from Generals Chu Pei-teh, Ma Hung-kwei, Ho Chien, Han Fu-chu, Chin Shu-jen, Mao Kwang-hsiang, Lu Ti-ping, Liu Hsiang, Lai Hsin-hui, Kuo Ju-tung and others, the Shantung, Chekiang, Fukien, Kwangtung, Hunan, Hupeh, Honan, Anhwei, Sinkiang, Kweichow and Szechuan provincial Governments, Political Departments of the different divisions of the National Army, Chambers of Commerce of different provinces, the National Seamen's Union and various Chinese oversea organizations.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50-293

Poulticing An Appendix

BY ALBERT M. CUPTILL

Three years of famine in the Suiyuan District, as predicted in a despatch, would indicate, even to the uninitiated, that there must be something very wrong in that unfortunate section of China. The news story referred to is publicity, furnished the press by the China International Famine Relief Commission, an estimable body for which we have much admiration. But in its attempts to enlist the sympathy of the world in the fate of the Suiyuan famine victims, we are afraid that like many another publicity organ, it has failed to print the whole truth with regard to this much advertised district.

We do not deny the existence of a famine, or the fact of further crop failures in Suiyuan. But we do deny the necessity of there being a famine in that area, for the good and sufficient reason that in Suiyuan, a frontier district of elastic boundaries, there are, on the authority of the China International Famine Relief Commission, some quarter of a million unfortunate farmers who have no business to be there. There are two excellent reasons why these famine sufferers have no business on the semi-arid lands of Suiyuan. The first is, that these lands do not belong, in the majority of instances, to their Chinese holders. They are Mongol properties which have been pre-empted by one Chinese official after another, and sold to unsuspecting Chinses immigrants from the lowlands. The second reason why Chinese farmers have no business on Mongol owned grasslands is the fact of their being grazing lands and entirely unfit for anything else.

The District of Suiyuan comprises a small area adjacent to North Shansi and an indefinite area of Mongol grazing land which, since time immemorial, has been the property of several Mongol princes and their followers. They are capable of supporting respectable livestock populations provided the herds and flocks are shifted from pasture to pasture as conditions require, and a benevolent Nature has managed to attend to anything beyond a reasonable increase so as to preclude overstocking. There is a certain amount of underground water in the district, enough to take care of livestock needs but not enough for farming purposes. Like certain areas in the western part of the United States, this Inner Mongolian country has, perhaps once in five years, sometimes two years in succession, enough precipitation of moisture to give it the appearance of a flower garden to the uninitiated. But these good years are too irregularly spaced to support an agricultural population. Like American farmers who fell for the "dry farm" talk of clever realtors a few years ago, the Chinese immigrants into Suiyuan fell for the promise of unbounded arable lands, paid hard cash to shrewd speculators for them, and found out too late that they had been done in.

We do not question the ability of the Famine Relief engineers to irrigate enough of the lands near the Yellow River to afford a decent living to a few thousand farmers. But we do question its ability to transform the southeastern edge of the Gobi Desert into anything better than a pasture capable of supporting a few head of livestock per acre under the care of experienced stockmen, something that Chinese farmers decidedly are not. We do not question the fact of the imminence of more famine in that already famine swept country, but we do question the wisdom of throwing more good money away in a vain attempt to feed a quarter of a million people through another hard year when no human can guarantee that another one will not come on top of this year's calamity, the third in succession.

Rather does it seem only sensible to move that entire misfit population out of non-agricultural territory and on to lands which will afford it a livelihood independent of the vagaries of Mongolian desert weather and leave the grasslands to their rightful Mongol owners who know how to get what little of benefit that humanity can derive from them. To attempt further feeding campaigns in Suiyuan appears to us to be comparable to applying poultices above an abcessed appendix when an operation is called for. (*The North China Star.*)

Shanghai "Zaria" Pays for Libel

Count de Toulouse Lautrec de Savine, a Russian lawyer, who recently filed a charge of libel against the Russian Shanghai *Zaria* in the French Mixed Court, won a verdict against that paper on Sept. 30, when the following judgment was handed down by the Court:

"The accused, Arnoldoff and Souvorine, are fined $25 each and, as to the subsidiary civil action they are held jointly and severally liable and ordered to pay to the complainant, Count de Toulouse Lautrec, $100 by way of compensation."

Complainant appeared for himself and was assisted by Mr. Yun Chin-linn, member of the Shanghai bar.

Irrepressibly Prosperous America

(*From the News Letter of the First National Bank of Boston.*)

Business in the United States was unusually active during the winter months, moved vigorously forward in the spring, maintained its vitality during the summer, and enters the autumn season on a sound basis with prospects for continued prosperity for the remainder of the year. Industrial profits in practically all lines for the first six months surpassed by a substantial margin the highly prosperous first half period of 1928. Despite this phenomenal performance, general commodity prices have fluctuated within a narrow range, inventories, except in isolated cases, have not been burdensome, and for the most part production schedules have been kept within fairly reasonable bounds.

General Conditions

These accomplishments in industry and trade have exceeded even the most optimistic forecasts made the early part of the year. In view of the prolonged period of general prosperity, the question naturally arises as to its possible continuance. To even the most casual observer the performance of the past few years has represented more than the mere increment of growth which comes with a normal increase in population and a gradual development in industry. A combination of forces has brought about revolutionary changes. This upward movement has not only multiplied our wealth many fold, but it has also transformed practically every phase of our industrial, trade, and financial structures. With the exception of possible set-backs, prospects are that this prosperity will continue.

The steel industry has had a spectacular performance since the first of the year. Even during the usual slack summer months operations were maintained at about 90% of capacity while at the present time they are at 95% of capacity. Earnings of the steel industry have been most gratifying. Unfilled orders now on the books assure a high level of activity for the next few months.

Increased Building Activity

Following several months of reduced activity, building operations turned briskly upward in July with contracts awarded the second largest on record, and twelve per cent above July of last year. Based upon preliminary reports, this rate has been well maintained in August. The accumulated deficits resulting from subnormal construction may serve as a general business stimulus before many months have passed.

With the output of motor vehicles for the first six months approximately fifty per cent above the same period of 1928, the recent reduction in factory schedules was in line with expectations. In spite of the unprecedented activity, however, stocks of cars and trucks are not considered unduly burdensome as sales have kept up surprisingly well. A substantial decline in motor vehicle production will likely take place during the quarter as is usual for that season.

Gains in Silk and Woolen Industries

Among textiles, the silk and woolen industries during July showed good gains in production over the preceding month, while cotton mills registered a decline. A very active fall season is anticipated by all three industries.

The upturn in shoe factory schedules came earlier than usual, and many plants in New England are already in full swing. According to trade reports the shoe industry will enjoy an unusually heavy business during the fall months.

Indications are that production as well as the distribution of goods for the third quarter will show substantial gains over a year ago. Even though a recession should come in the last quarter, it probably would be of minor importance, as business is better equipped than ever before to make quick adjustments and to retrench without causing a general disruption.

Marines Questioned Concerning Drowning of Boatmen

Two United States marines, Privates Johnson and Williamson, of the 4th Regiment of the U.S.M.C., have been under question during the past week concerning the drowning on Tuesday night, Sept. 24, of two boatmen, Chow Yung-lin, loader, and Chao Ah-king, engine man, employed by the Whangpoo Ferry Service of the Messrs. G. E. Marden and Co. A conference was held between Colonel Charles H. Lyman, commanding officer of the 4th Regiment, and Dr. George M. Sellett, U. S. District Attorney, at the latter's office in the United States Court for China on the morning of October 2. Though Dr. Sellett told a reporter for the *Evening Post* that the conference concerned solely the two marines, neither man issued any statement, and the case remains shrouded in mystery.

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Name	Length on Blocks	Breadth		Depth on Sill
		Top	Bot.	
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No. 2 Dock	502- „	70- „	60- „	23- „

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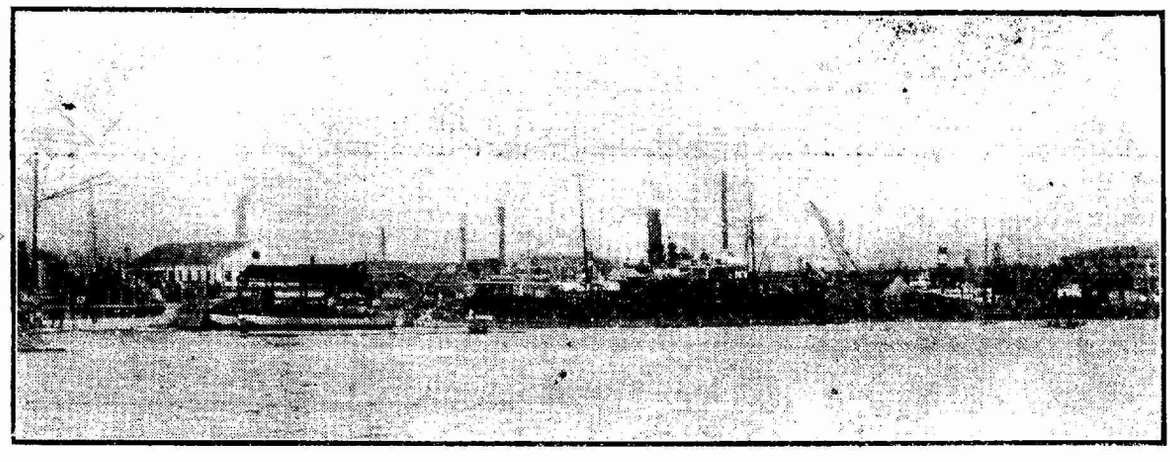

50-295

Rendition of Coastal and River Navigation Rights

BY PAUL K WHANG

OF late the Shanghai Shipping Association with the support of shipping associations elsewhere has launched a movement for the rendition of the coastal and river navigation rights. It has sent delegates to Nanking to submit its petition to the central government; and in the meantime it has attracted nation-wide attention by publishing much of its literature in the Chinese press. This movement is particularly interesting at the time when there is much publicity as to the fleet of modern ships which the British and Japanese shipping firms have scheduled to build to add to their already formidable number of ships in Chinese waters. With the addition of modern and fast ships, the foothold of the British and Japanese shipping firms will be further strengthened, and the Chinese navigation companies which possess nothing but some old and obsolete ships are doomed to be crowded out of the field of competition. Thus prompted by the fear that their interest is at stake, the Chinese shipowners have individually and collectively applied to the government for assistance.

Dr. C. T. Wang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in receiving the delegates, is quoted as saying that while he was deeply in sympathy with the Chinese shipowners, he wondered whether China could serve her own needs, if all the foreign-owned ships were pushed out of Chinese waters. In other words, Dr. Wang has reminded the ship-owners that China must first develop a strong mercantile marine, before she can tell the world that she can get along without foreign assistance. Dr. Wang is probably right in his contention, as no one knows better than he that in the rendition of concessions and the abolition of extrality, the countries concerned have been apt to make use of every pretense to defeat China's demands. Therefore in the present case, it is only natural that Great Britain and Japan, the two countries which are chiefly concerned, will follow their usual tactics by saying that in ridding herself of foreign shipping service, China will bring her industry and commerce instantly to a halt, inasmuch as ships under the Chinese flag are far from adequate to meet the demands. This will be a fine excuse for Great Britain and Japan to maintain their status quo, and China can hardly refute their allegation.

Effects of Internal War

In the petition submitted by the Shanghai Shipping Association to the central government, it says, inter alia, that it is due to foreign competition that China's shipping industry has remained in its infancy. No one denies the truth of that allegation. But there are still two other factors which are also accountable for its non-growth: namely, the internecine warfare and indifference of our government. Every time war breaks out, Chinese ships are commandeered by different warring factions to transport their respective soldiers, while the ships under the foreign flags are immune from this molestation, and under the protection of their battleships, carry on their business as usual. For the last few years, the foreign shipping firms have made large profits out of the wars, while the Chinese ship-owners have run over head and ears into debts. On the other hand, our government whose attention has been chiefly engrossed by military engagements has never had time to turn its thoughts to the development of the shipping industry. Navigation as a science is still new to China. No definite laws of navigation have as yet been promulgated, and no adequate schools have been opened to the public to train the navigators. The ship-owners get neither subsidies nor exemptions from the government, but in turn are subjected to various extortions. Thus faced with stiff foreign competition, deprived of goverment support and protection, and constantly molested by military leaders, China's shipping industry has degenerated into a very precarious state.

It is true that the presence of foreign competition is a constant menace to the growth of our shipping industry, and we must by all means get rid of it. As a sovereign nation, China is no less anxious to see all her waters being cleared of foreign ships than to take back all her concessions and settlements. But we are under no illusion to expect that we can "kick out" all the foreign ships overnight, unless we are militarily strong enough, as we learn from our past experience that, in taking back from the Powers any special privileges which we formerly conceded to them under duress, we must go through endless diplomatic negotiations. As in the abolition of the Mixed Court and the Tariff Autonomy, the rendition of the coastal and river navigation rights will require such diplomatic procedures, as exchange of notes, joint investigations, conferences, and what not. It takes decades, if not centuries, before the Powers will finally yield to our demands.

A Plan for Gradual Rendition

Therefore the date of rendition is still remote. Nevertheless, during the time from now till then we can at least work out with the Powers some modus vivandi through which some restrictions will eventually be laid upon the foreign shipping firms, which have now been privileged to operate ships on Chinese waters. First of all, henceforth no new foreign shipping firms which will operate ships on Chinese waters will be permitted to come into existence. Secondly, those which have already established business must have their tonnage registered and henceforth no increase of the registered tonnage will be permitted. It is further provided that when the ships become old and obsolete, no new ships will be permitted to displace them. Through this means, the total tonnage of the foreign ships will be lessened gradually but naturally. Thirdly, henceforth no new navigation lines will be permitted to be opened up by the foreign shipping firms. By means of these restrictions, we shall have no more fear that the influence of foreign shipping firms will be further expanded. While we ere not in a position to exclude their ships from our waters all at once, we are perfectly able to devise means to limit their activities.

We realize that these restrictions are but make-shift measures, and we shall never be satisfied until we fully recover out lost rights. But in order to induce Great Britain and Japan to relinquish their privileged positions, we must first develop our shipping industry to the full extent, so that we can show to the world that we can amply take care of our own needs. Therefore it is high time for our government and ship-owners to get together to work on this problem.

CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Shanghai Revenue figures for period 1st January to 30th September 1929 show a big increase.

The following Revenue figures (which in order to permit comparison with previous years refer to the old 5% Tariff only and do not include the new Tariff) have been issued by the Customs authorities and indicate that the value of the local trade has increased by over Haikuan Taels 4,000,000 per month this year.

It is reported that the regular Revenue remittances from the out-ports to the Inspector General of Customs Revenue accounts here continue to be satisfactory also.

Shanghai Customs Revenue Collection (Old Tariff) 1st January to 30th September.

1926 Hk. Tls.	1927 Hk. Tls.	1928 Hk. Tls.	1929 Hk. Tls.		Percentage of Increase (+) or Decrease (—) between periods January to September 1928 & 1929.
18,465,455.091	12,977,621.651	16,465,969.813	19,591,785.190	+	18.98 per cent.
4,145,595.403	3,990,348.847	4,024,933.164	4,538,571.172	+	12.76 per cent.
1,531,861.060	1,373,838.900	1,447,648.100	1,648,340.947	+	13.86 per cent.
521,988.171	572,744.523	599,965.302	483,773.153	—	19.37 per cent.
638,136.164	644,597.037	628,993,502	724,174.566	+	15.13 per cent.
25,303,035.889	19,558,550.978	23,167,509.881	26,986,645.328	+	16.48 per cent.

Trade Inquiries

The following trade inquiries have been received at the office of the American Trade Commissioner, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai. Further information may be had on application.

1. *Automotive Service Parts*:—The wholesale distributor of a line of automotive service parts desires exclusive representation in China on a commission basis.

2. *Tires*:—A firm of tire manufacturers wishes to secure distribution in China.

3. *Tractors and Trailers*:—A New York manufacturer of motor tractors and tractor trucks desires representatives in China.

4. *Tools, Automotive*:—An agent or distributor is sought by manufacturers of tools of all kinds, chiefly for the automotive trade.

5. *Radio Speakers*:—Export distributors of a line of radio speakers are interested in securing connections in this market.

6. *Rock-Crushing and Graval-Handling Machinery*:—A firm manufacturing rock-crushing and gravel-handling machinery would like to get in touch with agents or distributors in this territory.

7. *Metal Buildings, Tanks, Cisterns, Culverts, Etc.*:—A firm constructing a varied line of metal buildings, pressed steel roof trusses, galvanized iron tanks, culverts, etc., wishes to secure representation in the China market.

8. *Refrigerators*:—Refrigerator manufacturers are interested in entering this market. Their line is suitable for ice or mechanical refrigeration and includes display fixtures for the handling of fish, meat, etc.

9. *Metal Furniture*:—On behalf of one of its clients, a Los Angeles advertising agency seeks a distributor for a full line of metal furniture for household use.

10. *Asphalt*:—An asphalt company through its export distributors desires to establish a market in China.

11. *Shipping Service*:—A New York firm of forwarding agents offers a standardized shipping service to overseas importers of American manufactured commodities.

12. *Freight Forwarders and Customs Brokers*:—A firm of import and export freight agents wishes to make known its services to importers and exporters in China. This is a New York firm maintaining a branch office in Boston.

13. *Cordage*:—A California concern interested in developing an export business in cordage seeks connections in this market.

14. *Pipe Tools*:—An Ohio manufacturer of pipe tools is desirous of arranging for exclusive representation in this territory.

15. *Cutting Machines*:—Manufacturers of equipment for the cutting of wood, metal and stone are seeking distributors for their line in China.

16. *Food Products*:—A San Francisco export concern handling a general line of Pacific Coast foodstuffs is looking for an agent in this territory.

17. *Lacquer and Duco Polishes*:—Manufacturers of pyroxylin lacquer and Duco polishes, both paste and liquid, are seeking distributors in this market.

Note:—This office has on file for the inspection of interested persons any catalogs or price lists which may have accompanied the foregoing inquiries.

Frank S. Williams,
American Trade Commissioner.

Red Cross Declares Famine Chronic

The Red Cross' special committee of investigation described famine condition in China as chronic, according to a *United Press* report of September 28. The committee's report says further, "at present there is no situation with which a foreign emergency relief agency can adequately deal, hence the situation does not warrant a Red Cross appeal to the generosity of the American people. The committee is of the opinion that Chinese leaders would undoubtedly give more thought to the removal of causes which impoverish the people and bring such tragedies as are constantly being revealed, if they realized the necessity for assuming full responsibility for results of their deeds. The acceptance on the part of foreign agencies of any responsibility, continues the report, can only retard such an all-important development.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of JOHN FRYER Deceased

Cause No. 3220
Estate No. 704
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN FRYER, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before March 26, 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Geoffrey Herbert Wright
c/o Hansons
7 Peking Road
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China,
September 26, 1929.

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DAIREN, 110, Yamagata Dori,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
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MOUKDEN, 24, Chiyoda Dori,
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NEWCHWANG, Great Street,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
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Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1280

The Sixth National Anti-Opium Week

BY S. Y. CHI

The National Anti-Opium Association of China has, as has been stated over and again, one purpose, and that is to rid China of the evil of opium and its allied narcotics. With this purpose in view, the Association has taken as its grave responsibility, ever since it came into being in 1924, to carry on the anti-opium movement, the mission of which, is on the one hand, to arouse the public opinion to the seriousness of the narcotic problem and to call the whole population of China to a vivid realisation of the disturbed conditions which have been caused by the prevailing evil of opium and other pernicious drugs so as to make the people ready to share in this great undertaking with a sense of personal responsibility for its continued existence; while on the other to seek every chance to co-operate with the government authorities in the matter of ringing effective suppression to the cultivation of the poppy, the importation of foreign opium and narcotic drugs and the illegal sale and use of narcotics. To fullfil its two-fold purpose, namely, the total suppression of opium from within and narcotics and foreign opium from without, the Association has been doing, according to its nation-wide program, the following work; thorough investigation of narcotic conditions throughout the country, extensive popular education with publications and itinerary campaigns as its weapons, curing of addicts, world-wide publicity, and last but not least, close co-operation with the League of Nations.

In order to bring afresh to the mind of the people the ever-prevailing evil of opium and narcotic drugs, a national anti-opium week is observed every year throughout the length and breadth of China. During this time, the Association and its 400 branches scattered about in the different provinces do whatever they can to educate the masses and to create a strong public opinion—the most powerful weapon for giving a death-blow to this evil foe of humanity. The 1929 anti-opium week was held from October 1st to 7th and an elaborate program was drawn up by the National Anti-Opium Association with special emphasis on certain phases for each day of this week.

Plan to Establish Kuomintang in Bangkok Fails

The application to found a formal Kuomintang Association in Bangkok has met with a refusal from the Minister of Interior, it was reported on Sept. 12. The application was dismissed for the reason that an association of such character was declared to be not only politically unsuited to local surroundings, but also would jeopardize peace as well as the morale of the public at large. The directly opposite systems of the governments of Siam and China were cited to point out the unsuitability of the existence of such a society in the country. The clashes of governmental principles would be bound to affect the peaceful orderliness of His Majesty's government, it was declared. The Acting Director General of the Local and Provincial Gendarmerie was informed of the application for the founding of the society. As a result an order was received by Phya Balabag, acting Police Commissioner, containing instructions for suppression of any attempt to form the organization. The police even reserved the authority to intervene or make arrests at any meetings or movements relative thereto.

Tanaka Funeral

The funeral of General Baron Tanaka, ex-Premier of Japan, who died at his residence in Tokyo September 29 following an attack of stricture of the heart, was held in the service hall of the Aoyama Cemetery Thursday afternoon, October 3. The services were conducted in accordance with Buddhist rites. Court officials sent by the Empress and the Empress Dowager were present at the funeral and an imperial gift and a message of condolence were sent to the Baron's family by the Emperor.

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A Disillusioned Red

(From the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune)

A French Communist, Paul Marion, has returned from over a year's stay in Russia and has resigned from the Communist party. As former head of the Communist propaganda bureau in France he was given an intimate view of the real workings of the dictatorship of the proletariat and wide contacts with the workers and the common people.

His summary is striking if not surprising: "I learned that the Russian situation is not due to transient errors but to the fact that behind the facade of rule by the proletariat lies hidden the cruelest and the most hopeless reality of the domination of caste of a few million bureaucrats ranging from Stalin down to his smallest village correspondent. I talked with the workers who were the former revolutionary combatants and who considered it the mistake of their lives that they should ever have fought under the false hope of 'gaining possession of power.' I saw experts ashamed of the statistics and predications which they have been forced to formulate and who privately told me that, with the increasing separation of industry and agriculture, city and village, the country is headed not toward socialism, but toward pre-capitalism and barbarity."

This is not the testimony of a witness prejudiced against Communism or the regime of the Bolshevist, but of one predisposed in their favor yet forced by an overwhelming experience of the realities to recognize the truth. Contrasted with half baked conclusions of some American parlor Reds on the Left Bank and alleged intellectuals who have been visiting Russia, it is well worth consideration. Not because there is any danger of the American people going Bolshevik but for its bearing upon the sentimental aspect of the appeal for official recognition of the Moscow government and as an instructive comment upon the evolution of the socialist experiment in practice. It is, of course, to be taken into account that the Bolshevik enterprise is affected by certain special conditions which give it certain characteristics of its own. These conditions were the oriental race character of the Russian people, the absence of a strong middle class which could exercise a restraining influence upon doctrinairism and fanatic cruelty and excess, and the consequent seizure of power by extremists and the more ruthless type of egoist. But making due allowance for these special characteristics, the fundamental logic of the socialist theories for the reorganization of society is working out. The dictatorship of the proletariat is discovered to be all dictatorship and no proletariat. The socialist state which might be established in more advanced societies with less inhumanity and more competence than has marked the Bolshevik experiment in Russia would disclose the same essential weaknesses. It would have much the same jargon about the people, the proletariat, the workers, but the grim reality would be a tyranny of the bureaucrat, the official caste, with its passion for formulas, rules and red tape, its unyielding resistance to innovation or disturbing experiment, its jealousy of special talent, its unconquerable phalanx of mediocrity, also its special advantages to the political type of personality, the intriguer, the wire puller, the glib talker.

The state as conceived by socialism is a figment of idealist imagination, assumed to be worthy of control of all the instrumentalities of production and pretty much all the functions of human society because assumed to be immune from human frailties, the idealized creation of the idealized people with all power in the control of the idealized people. But the state under socialism would have all the faults of the human beings controlling its operation, just as the so-called capitalist or democratic state has, only having absorbed all the instruments of power it would be "behind the facade of rule by the proletariat," as M. Marion says of Moscow, "domination by a caste of a few million bureaucrats," the most thorough going and pervasively oppressive despotism, the least removable obstruction to human progress and human liberty that has existed since the tyrannies of ancient times.

Stolen: 4,000 Bibles

The progress of Christianity in Japan, as reported by the *Japan Chronicle* for October 1:

Kodera Arata, aged 40, from Osaka, of no regular abode, who used to frequent the British and Foreign Bible Society's offices in Yedo-machi, Kobe, has disappeared after removing 4,000 Bibles valued at Yen 200, from the society's premises. As it has been revealed that the man committed fraud on several occasions with other parties in the name of the Society the Sannomiya detectives are trying to trace him.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

An Author Run Amok

Uncle Sham, Being the Strange Tale of a Civilization Run Amok. By Kanhaya Lal Gauba. The Times Publishing Company, Lahore, India. Rs. 6.

When one sets to fighting the devil with fire, hot stuff is a prime requisite. This Mr. Gauba has raked forth in abundance in an effort to show the author of "Mother India" that there'e plenty of muck to play with in her own front yard.

Katherine Mayo was a piker and she might as well admit it. Mr. Gauba has seen Miss Mayo and raised her with all the chips he could beg, borrow or steal—and he was none too careful where he got them, as witness such quoted "authorities" as *True Story* Magazine, the Hon. Senator Tom HeFlin, *Body Love*, Bernard McFadden, a London-published volume called *New York Nights*, the Rev. C. A. Owens of the "First Baptist Church in North Carolina" and even the eminent Mr. Dooley, who is cited as source of the information that "the Supreme Court follows the election return."

No less novel and entertaining than these authorities are the pictures which accompany the text. Facing page 130, for example, is a cut labeled "Co-education"—a subject which comes in for a good deal of attention in the course of the book. This picture shows a girl leaning on a hockey-stick and chatting gaily with three attentive young men, while another girl walks past alone but casting a longing glance at the group. My personal notion is that Mr. Gauba swiped this picture from the Listerine people.

Then there is "A Twentieth Century Farmer", facing page 118. This portrays a rather fat lady in a bathing-suit, sharpening a scythe out in the middle of a weed field. Her press-agent is going to have a few acrimonious words with Mr. Gauba because the name of her show isn't mentioned.

Then there is a terrible fake photograph of three girls in a barber-shop, lolling back in the chairs with their faces lathered and the edges of their bloomers showing very naughtily. This is captioned "The Modern Eve" and Mr. Gauba seems to have printed it because somebody told him that American girls shave nowadays Mr. Gauba's leg has been pulled about two yards and he had better check up again on this shaving business.

The alleged facts and figures collected by our ardent student of "civilization run amok" indicate that investigators can do some pretty gaudy running amok themselves. It's too bad, because the present-day American scene gives the world's swellest opportunity for probers who keep their heads screwed on tight; but the esteemed Mr. Gauba has gone so far off the deep end that he has made a vaudeville show of himself rather than of the United States.

He can write, however, and his eloquence in describing scenes of sinful lasciviousness tempts one to wonder what Dr. Freud might make of his mental furniture. A land of wonder is America, says he; a place where Cadillacs whiz past like meteors in a dream, where "hot water runs all day in the pipes of Manhattan and whisky all night in every locality", where "sheets are changed every day and pyjamas are damnably provocative", where there are "glorious bachelor apartments where strip poker celebrates the subversion of complacent virtue"—but then Mr. Gauba checks himself and finds that it all stands "alas, for those aspects of modern life that are the scourges of our present day civilization—cant, tyranny selfishness, materialism, defiance of nature and the ridicule of God."

Just what is this America and who are the Americans? The latter, we are told, have become "the great moral giants of history, the super-dentists, the par excellence manufacturers Flit... Americans are the master salesmen of the world. They believe in their goods and they inspire belief. The salesman sells you a Ford and while you write your cheque, you verily believe that the Ford is as good as the Rolls Royce; he sells you Banana Hash and you feel the rush of new vitality; he sells you the Kellogg Pact and you feel safe against invasion."

As to "Miss America", the author hops himself up with a shot of Banana Hash and declares that "Miss America is the modern Eve, par excellence, impertinent, seductive, passionate. Anyone can have a look at the likes of her for the price of twenty-five cents. Magazines and pictorial journals all over the United States never fail to include portraits of Miss America. You will see her nestling in the arms of John Barrymore, driving an eight-cylinder roadster, powdering her nose while crossing Fifth Avenue, bathing in daring camouflage, sleeping with the elevator boy, smoking perfumed cigarettes or marrying a titled bankrupt of Europe... You may see her any day in the 20th Century Limited, or any of the mammoth expresses that speed across the American Continent, a perfect darling, who carries a contraconceptive with her lip-stick, and has a lover at her beck and call, whose seductive body is accessible to any sort of voluptuous pleasure, and whose soul is studded with Tiffany's gems."

After this it is no surprise to learn that in America, as in Russia, the family has come to an "abrupt end", although in view of the apparent accessibility of the femininine amateur in amorous dalliance it is mildly surprising to stumble over Mr. Gauba's estimate that "there are three million acts of prostitution committed each day in the United States" on a paid-for basis ranging as high in price as G. $640," according to one document introduced in evidence. He explains, however, that "the average citizen cannot afford so expensive an entertainment and $1 to $5 is the usual fee."

The painstaking author has even included, in the appendices, a list of rules of the Monte Carlo sporting house of San Antonio, Texas, though they prove disappointingly decorous and include such item as Rule 11—"Girls must not sit on men's laps in the parlor", and 15—"Girls must not turn lights out on men in the parlor." Truly a topsy-turvy land, where dens of vice set standards of conduct higher than those of respectable private homes in other countries!

While it is true that Mr. Gauba seems rather preoccupied with descriptions of strip poker parties, "Denver, where chastity is almost unknown", and the alleged 90 per cent American venereal disease rate, he gives several chapters to American politics, religion, prohibition and such matters. Of interest in China is the advertisment of an American missionary at Wuchow who urges readers of the Moody Bible Institute Monthly to "send your dollar today and help train a bright Chinese boy to become a preacher to his own people. God will bless you. All remittances acknowledged. Personal checks acceptable. (China postage five cents.)"

Readers of the American Mercury will recognize such old friends as the Rev. B. G. Hodge of Owensboro, Kansas, who announces as his sermon subject: "Solomon a six cylinder sport. Could you handle as many wives and concubines as this "Old Bird'?" The section on American political skullduggery is far better handled in scores of easily accessible volumes. Prohibition is too easy a target and even so, many of the author's shots go wild. But it is mostly readable and a fair share of it would be effective were Mr. Gauda less hopelessly naive and obsessed with exactly the sort of lip-smacking pruriency which he seems determined to pin upon the hapless *Uncle Sham*.

Randall Gould

Worlds Within Worlds, by Stella Benson. Harper and Brothers, New York, 1929. 308 pp. Illustrated with drawings by the author.

This is a volume of clever sketches, mostly of travel, or of sojournings in the Orient. Some of these are colored with the brilliance of tropical sunshine, while others exhale the greyness of the parched and ancient dry places of the earth. In all there is a thread of humor, a shrewd understanding of the humanities beneath the varying exteriors of the characters mentioned. Stella Benson seems to be the sort of person who gets about well in unexpected situations and places, and who always has an eye, or two, open for the relieving humor of every crisis, however difficult.

Here are a few sentences which will serve to illustrate the sort of thing one enjoys in her book. "Tourists are not to be counted as human; like mermaids, they have no souls. Man, travelling for pleasure between port and port, is hardly to be recognized as man. The tourist in his purest form is never seen on land." "Chinese domestic buffaloes are very heavily built, slothful-looking creatures with about five feet of horn to about eight inches of leg. Seen, as they generally are, seated in a water-logged condition in mudholes, gloomily chewing mud, looking like half-depleted Gladstone bags a thousand times magnified, buffaloes give one a most deceptive impression of immobility. Many foreigners in China, however, have found to their cost that Chinese buffaloes share the Kuomintang's dislike of foreign imperialism, and that this patriotic fervour lends them wings".

Worlds Within Worlds is exactly the book for which you have been looking when a friend is leaving and you want to present something light, clever, entertaining, and diversified enough to miss boredom. It is especially suited to this part of the world for most of its sketches will touch some chord of response in the lives of those who have lived in the East. We consider it an ideal book to read between Shanghai and Yokohama—if your friend can make it last that long. It is more than likely that the reader will become so interested that one day will suffice for the whole book.

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Stirring Independence Day Message by Chairman Chiang

Nanking, Oct. 10

Declaring that it is not so much foreign aggression and internal strife, as the general moral degradation among the people which constitutes the most serious menace to the future of the nation, President Chiang Kai-shek in a statement addressed to the nation on the occasion of the 18th Anniversary of the Republic of China strongly urges the revival and cultivation of China's ancient virtues, especially the spirit of Benevolence, the quest of Knowledge and Moral Courage, in order better to prepare for the fight for independence and equality of the Chinese nation. A translation of President Chiang's message follows:

"Eighteen years have elapsed since the inauguration of the Republic and two years since National Unification was achieved. On the present occasion of our National Anniversary when the country is threatened with aggression from abroad and disturbances within, one is at once confronted with mixed feelings of sorrow and self-reproach when one recalls the instructions bequeathed by the late Party Leader and the heroic sacrifices of the many martyrs in face of our present national crisis and the sufferings of the people. Such thoughts leave one sleepless and without appetite and spur one to acts of patriotism in order that an era of peace may be attained. But the difficulties of the time have made one's efforts useless, and powerful are the enemies of the Government

"Fellow-countrymen, I believe what is called Foreign Aggression (in China) today need not worry us, nor need we fear that our internal disturbances cannot be suppressed. What constitutes the most dangerous manace to the nation is the fact that the traditional moral virtues of our people have almost vanished. Every one of us has become an opportunist, trying to earn his living by cunning. Our lethargy compromises us to a temporary blissful existence. We badly confuse right with wrong and each one of us looks after his own interests, not the welfare of the country. We know how to fight for power and privilege but do not comprehend national duty. We are faithless towards one another and know no shame. If this wicked state of mind is not eradicated altogether, it will take deeper roots and we need not wait for foreign Imperialistic aggression nor Communist agitation to extinguish us.

"Fellow countrymen, what our late Party Leader showed us to be the best way of serving the country and the Revolution is the cultivation of Benevolence, Knowledge and Courage. His fundamental maxim is Universal Justice. For one must be just before one can be benevolent, learned and courageous. One must be just in order not to mistake laxity for benevolence, opportunism for wisdom, and selfish rivalry for courage

The Need for Men of Talent

"Comrades, we must realize that in order to propagate the Party's principles, we must not violate this teaching. We must also realize that, in order that our country may not sink into oblivion, we must follow faithfully this principle to deserve the name of a Revolutionary people. As for those who wilfully misinterpret the Party's Principles and make themselves notorious by assuming different titles for the purpose of stirring up trouble among the people and call it Class-struggle, or those who invent rumours to mislead the people and call their malicious fabrications freedom of speech, thereby undermining the moral standard of the people and hastening the decline and extinction of the country and our race, how can such be called Revolutionists? This is what has pained me and it is something to which I cannot help giving utterance. It is said 'You can administer the law but you cannot administer the people.' The teachings of our late Party Leader are easily understandable and known to the world. They are all-embracing. The general outline of the program of Political Tutelage was also laid down by him. To carry them out, competent men are needed and at the present juncture of the Revolution when Reconstruction is yet to be achieved, all men of talent are needed for service. How, indeed, must we feel ashamed of ourselves if we cannot even carry out the comprehensive and perfect schemes handed down to us by our late Party Leader.

"I have no other thoughts to impart to you than my previous advice to be courageous, to cultivate and practise morality so as to acquire the virtue of benevolence, and, finally, to apply yourselves to studies for the attainment of knowledge, so that we may all identify our interests with those of the Party and the Government and be ready to sacrifice for the welfare of the nation justly, unselfishly, and in defiance of hardships; in a straightforward manner forging ahead in maintaining the spirit of the late Leader. Do not think of our chances of success or failure, glory or shame, but strive to overcome all obstacles to the independence of the Republic of China and the equality of our country in the family of nations. I, myself, will also exert every ounce of energy for the attainment of that goal as an example and encouragement to my compatriots.—CHIANG KAI-SHEK".

Chinese Girl Tennis Champ in Java Wants to Represent China

BY P. S. C.

"Tennis," she said to me, "has not gained very much popularity with my cousins in China." She was Lucy Lee, the 19-year-old tennis champ of Java, who in a recent International Tournament held at Semarang, where more than twenty of the best foreign players participated, won all the honors. "I read with regret," continued this confident young lady, "of the defeat of China's representative at the last Far Eastern Olympic Games. China's entrant was whitewashed by the appelling score of 6-0, 6-0 by a Japanese player. That's simply awful!"

"Do you think you would like to represent China if I could find a way to enter you in the next Far Eastern Olympic Games?" I asked her.

"If I could only represent her in the next Olympics, I think I should be the luckiest girl in the world. I have been trying hard to get in touch with some of the best Chinese players in Shanghai. I mean the men players. I was lucky enough, through a friend, to meet Paul Kong, Lee Wai Tong, Liang Kwan-soong, Chow Hsien-jen and many of the Lou Hua players. My sister and I played against Liang and Kony and we lost by the score of 8-10 after a pretty hard struggle."

Asked whether she could find worthy opponents in Java, Miss Lee said that excepting her sisters and herself, very few Chinese girls play tennis. The Dutch have very strong players in the persons of the Misses Martens who are supposed to be the best among the foreign players.

Miss Lee is well known for her strength and endurance. She is very persistent when she plays. Her lobbing is wonderful and her placing is accurate.

"Do you think China can win in the next Far Eastern Olympic games against the Japanese girls?"

"She ought to win," emphatically answered this young girl, "China not only should send her representatives to play Japanese girls, but also try to win the Wimbledon and Forest Hills laurels. A country with 200 million daughters should not be left behind!"

The "Lee-ding" women tennis players of Java are all Lees by name. Left to right, they are: Jane, Lucy, Gloria and Lillian.

Miss Gloria Lee is about 20 and besides being a strong tennis player, she is a well known dressmaker. She even told me that the trouble with most of her sisters in China when they played tennis in that they did not have good dresses and that was why they could not move about easily. "I saw many of the pictures I received from Shanghai papers with Chinese girls wearing beautiful gowns, but very few of those who take part in sports put on comfortable dresses. They look so clumsy to me, and with those dresses it would be hard for us to move about."

The youngest of the four sisters is Jane Lee, a girl about 17 years old. She began her tennis career last year and in the Junior Championship Tournament she was a runner-up, beaten by her own sister in 3 long sets.

Besides being athletic, Lilian sings, Gloria and Lucy play the piano while Jane plays the violin.

Sourabaya, Sept. 20.

Trial of Soviet Prisoners Begins at Harbin

Following are telegrams received during the past week, by the *Review* from our special correspondent in Manchuria.

Harbin, Oct 5

The trial of the Soviet prisoners arrested here in the Chinese raid of the Soviet consulate last May, has begun by 27 of the suspects entering a general denial of the Chinese charges of communistic activities, as well as disclaiming all knowledge of the alleged communistic documents discovered at the time of the raid.

At the opening of the trial in the Chinese court yesterday the prisoners were questioned individually. Each of them told practically the same story, which was to the effect that their presence in the building was explained by ordinary commercial passport affairs. One prisoner, Mr. Tsimberivitch, denied any knowledge of a letter from Moscow pledging the help of the Soviet Government to the "Christian General" Feng Yu-hsiang, which was found at the time of the raid. This letter is supposed to have precipitated the break between Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek, and upon it the National Government, as well as the Mukden Government based its severance of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government on the charge that the latter was interfering in Chinese politics.

The actual number of prisoners tried was 38. One Chinese, a former clerk in the employ of the Soviet Consulate, has been released. Defending the communist suspects is a battery of Russian lawyers, and the trial is attracting widespread interest, due to its bearing on the whole Sino-Russian complication. It will probably last for ten days. Foreign consuls, American newspaper men, and many high officials among the Chinese are observers at the trial.

Harbin, Oct. 6

An official report from the Chinese military headquarters at Manchuli states The Chinese captured 5 wounded Soviet soldiers and picked up 55 of the invaders' dead, after the battle which raged October 3rd, when the Russians were caught by a concealed machine-gun nest in the Chinese lines. One Russian officer was captured.

Mukden is sending airplanes here, having announced the intention of opposing the Soviet airmen. However, it is believed the Chinese aviators are not sufficiently experienced effectively to cope with the Russians.

Japanese reports say that Soviet troops recently shelled the town of Hunchun, in the southeast corner of Kirin province, adjacent to the Korean border, causing many casualties to the Chinese, both among the civil and military populace.

Harbin, Oct 6

The seriousness of the situation at the Manchuli front is indicated by the transporting from here of one regiment of Fengtien troops of the Fifth Brigade, which arrived at Manchuli today. These are the first Fengtien soldiers to go to the scene of fighting, all of them heretofore having been held in the rear, with the first positions being occupied by Heilunkiang and Kirin provincial troops.

An official report from General Liang Chung-cha, commander at Manchuli and Chalainor, stated that 20 Soviet prisoners had been captured at Chalainor during the fighting there last Friday and were being sent here for internment. The prisoners, as well as the Soviet dead, were photographed by the Chinese, who expect to introduce this as testimony in proof of the fact that Soviet Russia has violated the Kellogg Peace Pact.

Among the prisoners are said to be two Russian women, dressed in regular uniforms and captured while engaging in an attack on the Chinese defense lines.

Refugees are pouring into this city from the Teheree River district. They tell stories of Soviet raids and looting of many border villages and declare that in the towns of Yakitskey, Tinshar and Voulock the entire male population has been wiped out, Many of those killed were said to be Russian emigres and among them were numbers of Russian. The soldiers invaded the towns and after thorough sacking and lootting, driving the cattle and sheep of the villagers before them, reatreated. These Red troops were said to be operating in four groups of 200 each, under the leadership of the Soviet General Yakeemoff, a former Cossack from the Transbaikal region. His forces consist of mixed groups of Maguars and Mongols under Russian officers.

Harbin, Oct. 7

While defending the Soviet prisoners on trial here in the Chinese courts, the locally prominent Soviet lawyer Mr. Minsky, in referring to the activities of Soviet consuls in Manchuria, and in discussing the alleged communistic documents which the Chinese police seized in their raid of the Soviet consulate here last May, declared:

(Continued on page 254)

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 AVENUE EDWARD VII *SHANGHAI*

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From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tuesday, October 1.—General Chang Tso-hsiang, Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Government, states that the city of Suiyuan has been suddenly surrounded on three sides by Soviet troops and gunboats, and been fired upon.—Mr. Chang Chi, Vice-President of the Judicial Yuan has called on General Chang Hsueh-liang and had a long discussion with him about the political situation in Japan as well as the Sino-Soviet dispute.—The Magistrate at Kwulung hsien, with the assistance of the 7th Division of the River Police, has succeeded in rescuing Chief Officer Westerheim of the s. s. Botnia from the hands of the pirates.—General Lu Tih-ping, chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government was formally inducted into office this morning.

Wednesday, October 2.—Another batch of students will be sent abroad in November by the Inspectorate-General of Military Training for further study and training in military science, according to an announcement of the Inspectorate-General.—In view of the Tiehling Incident at Shenyang, the National Unequal Treaties Abolition Association at a meeting yesterday resolved that severance of economic relations with Japan should be again enforced.—The Shanghai Disbandment Enforcement Association was inaugurated yesterday at the General Chamber of Commerce Building.—Preliminary measures for the conservancy of the Yangtsze River were approved by the Executive Yuan yesterday.—Reports of General Yen Hsi-shan's imminent departure from the country have once more become rife.—That all postage stamps issued by the Postal Administration must bear the picture of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is urged and is favorably considered by the Party Authorities.—A telegraphic dispatch from General Ho Chien states that over one hundred rebels under Chang Fa-kwei were captured at Chikungyen and Yentzechiao.

Thursday, October 3.—Kansu is to be linked to Nanking and Shanghai by regular airplane service.—Mr. Hsueh Tuh-pi, Minister of Public Health is on the way to Taiyuan to pay a visit to Generals Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang before their departure from the country.—Mr. Kao Lu, Chinese Minister to Paris signed the Sino-Greco Treaty of Amity and Commerce on September 30.—It is understood that preparations are now under way by the Shanghai-Nanking Air Mail Bureau for the Extension of the Shanghai-Nanking air mail service to Hankow.—Lawyers, who are members of the Legislative Yuan, may not set up in practice in their professional capacity, it was decided by the Central Political Council yesterday.—The State Council has decided upon the appointment of General Yang Chieh as chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government, in succession to General Fong Chun-wu.—Eight members of the Japanese Diet who are on an investigation tour of China, arrived in Nanking from Hankow at noon today.

Friday, October 4.—The "Chin Pao", local daily of Peiping has been banned by the Peiping Gandarmerie Headquarters under instructions from the State Council for having published a number of counter-revolutionary articles.—Investigation of the various units of the 3rd Group Army having been completed, General Yen Hsi-shan is understood to have instructed the 3rd Disbandment Office to proceed with the task of disbandment and reorganization.—Admiral Yang Shu-chwang arrived at Shanghai from Foochow yesterday.—Following the inauguration of the Control Yuan the present Auditing Council will be reorganized into a Ministry of Auditing.—Two representatives of Chang Hsueh-liang arrived in Nanking from Shenyang yesterday.—Hsu Shih-ying, Chairman of the Famine Relief Committee has requested the release of all rolling stock belonging to the Lunghai Railway.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed Chiang Tso-ping at Berlin to make an inquiry through the German Foreign Office as to the reason for the renewed attacks along the Siberia-Manchuria border.—Warrants for the arrest of ten members of the Reorganizationists were ordered to be issued by the State Council at a meeting of the Standing Committee of C. E. C. yesterday.—Chiang Kai-shek has called upon Li Ming-sui to take a definite stand in regard to the present situation.—Wang Chia-lieh has been appointed Field-Commander of the Kweichow Expeditionary Forces against Chang Fah-kwei.

Saturday, October 5,—Eight hundred Communist bandits under Ho Lung are reported to have surreptitiously crossed the Hunan-Hupeh border in to Hupeh and captured the city

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of Patung on the Yangtsze River.—The Provincial Agricultural Department will take special measures for the distribution of food supplies in Kiangsu Province.—All cases of arrest and punishment of Communists and counter-revolutionaries are to be dealt with by judicial organs without interference from the military authorities, according to an order issued by the State Council.—Mr. Chen Hsi-hao, special representative of the Central Party Headquarters, is leaving Nanking for an extensive tour of the country for the purpose of inspecting political conditions in the various provinces.—Generals Hiang Han-ping and Yu Han-mou have arrived at Wuchow to assist General Lu Huan-yen in the subjugation of the rebellious troops under Yu Tso-peh and Li Ming-sui.—The rebels under Chang Fa-kwei are reported to be scattering in the region between Taoyuanhsien and Sinhwa, in Central Hunan, a part of them having already crossed the Yuan River in their attempt to reach the Kwangsi border.

Sunday and Monday, October 6 and 7.—By mandate of the State Council, Li Ming-sui has been dismissed from all his posts.—Members of the Control Yuan are to be selected from among a number of candidates nominated by the Provincial Governments.—The Central Disbandment Committee has instructed the Disbandment Districts to proceed immediately with the program of reorganization and disbandment.—Preparations are under way by the Ministry of Communicaations for the erection of two radio stations at Shanghai for the transmission of messages between China and European countries.—President Tan Yen-kai returned to Nanking from Shanghai yesterday.—All Government-owned communication facilities in the Northeastern provinces will hereafter be under the direct jurisdiction of the Central authorities.—Communists under Chu-Teh are reported to have reoccupied the city of Yungting.—A telegram from Anking reports the disarming of the rebellious units of the 45th Division under Yu Ya-lung by the 6th Division in the vicinity of Tungningkuan on the 5th inst.—The proposed Sino-Esthonian Treaty is to be signed by Kao Lu, Minister to Paris, and the Esthonian Minister there as soon as the latter receives authrization from his Government.—A special prison for military convicts is to be built in Nanking.—C. T. Wang has recommended the appointment of Ling Ping as Minister to Cuba.—First instalments of the subscription to the Disbandment Enforcement Loan as pledged by the Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, and Kiangsi Governments have been received by the Central Treasury.—The State Council has issued a mandate instructing Chen Chi-tang and Lu Huan-yen to launch a punitive campaign against Yu Tso-peh, deposed Chairman of the Kwangsi Government.—Chiang Kai-shek has addressed a telegram of commendation to the officers and soldiers under Ho Chien.—Chang Fa-kwei's "Ironsides" are reported cornered in Shenchow, Hunan.

TRIAL OF SOVIET PRISONERS BEGINS AT HARBIN

(Continued from page 251)

"Every consular official, regardless of nationality, whether in China or elsewhere, is a legal spy on the affairs of the country were he is stationed. All foreign consuls have in their possession secret documents which it is no crime to destroy in an emergency."

However, Minsky denied authenticity of alleged Soviet documents upon which the Chinese officials are basing their charges of communistic activies, as wells as interference in Chinese political affairs. During the course of an argument soliciter Minky's remarks in referring to the Harbin police offended the Chinese judge, with the result that Minsky was refused the privilege of the court room. He apologized later and was reinstated. The court warned Mr. Minsky, as well as another Russian lawyer, Mr. Malich, against further long speeches. Mr. Malich talked all day Saturday, also disputing the authenticity of the documents. Owing to a crowded court room, only 5 of the 38 prisoners were permitted to remain in court. The others were sent back to their cells.

Harbin, Oct. 9

Five Russian and two Chinese lawyers are continuing their arguments here on behalf of 38 Soviet prisoners being prosecuted in the Chinese court on charges of conspiracy against the government, and the dissemination of communistic propaganda In court today one Soviet lawyer, Mr. Gnaravitch, declared that only two of the many documents seized at the time of the Chinese raid on the Soviet consulate showed indications of communistic propoganda. Another Soviet lawyer, Mr. Mishenko, pointed out that the Soviet prisoners were only ordinary workmen and that the whole basis of the Chinese case rested on indefinite evidence. Due to the court's warning, the lawyers shortened their speeches, the case continuing.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Hankow, Oct. 2.—The British Government has decided to abolish its Consulate in Kiukiang as from Sept. 30. last.

Tsingtao, Oct. 2.—The Chinese boycott against the notes of the local branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank is becoming more severe.

Hankow, Oct. 2.—Tsao Wan-shun's Central troops are still being transported upriver.

Tokyo, Oct. 3.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has arrived here from North China.

Hankow, Oct. 3.—A gunboat, Wei Sheng, and a steamer loaded with troops have been dispatched to the district of Patung where a Communist force has suddenly appeared.

Tsingtao, Oct. 4.—The Bureau of Social Affairs of the Tsingtao Minicipality has approached the Japanese Mill-owners Association in China urging the reopening of the Japanese cotton mills. The management of the Association has refused, giving the activities of radicals as their reason.

Mukden, Oct. 4.—Chang Hsueh-liang has issued orders for the suppression of agitation against the late Baron Tanaka.

Hankow, Oct. 4.—Ho Chien has refused a request from Liu Chih to dispatch troops to Kiangse to assist in the subjugation of bandits.

Hongkong, Oct. 4.—Chen Chi-tang has officially issued punitive orders against Kuangsi.

Shanghai, Oct. 4—Sadao Saburi, the new Japanese Minister to China, has arrived in Shanghai.

Tsingtao, Oct. 4.—50 Chinese workers are reported to have rushed to the dormitory of the Siho Japanese Cotton Spinning Company, where work has been suspended because of a strike, and attacked the two Chinese who were on guard at the entrance.

Hongkong, Oct. 4—Despatches from Canton state that 4 Kuangtung warships and troops of the 59th and 62nd Divisions entered Wuchow yesterday unopposed.

Tokyo, Oct. 4.—The Ministry of Finance reports that Japan's trade with China during the last month amounted to Yen 34,725,000 in exports and Yen 12,028,000 in imports.

Hankow, Oct. 6.—Ho Chien is now reported to have commenced military operations in pursuit of the troops unde Chang Fa-kuei.

Mukden, Oct. 6.—The inaugural meeting of the newly established Rotary Club was held yesterday with representatives of Rotarians in various parts of Japan present.

Mukden, Oct. 7.—The authorities of the Three Eastern Provinces have decided to issue bonds amounting to $20.000,000 on the security of the tobacco tax to be utilized for the consolidation of the Fengtien notes.

Nanking, Oct. 7.—Sadao Saburi, new Japanese Minister to China was received in audience by Chiang Kai-shek this morning.

Mukden, Oct. 7.—Chow Lung-kuang, Director of the Department of the Asiatic Affairs of the National Government, arrived here last night.

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U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15,	1957	88	7.53
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1,	1956	105¾	6.54
City of Budapest	6	June 1,	1962	73	8.45
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.		81¾	4.89
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy	5	Jan. 1,	2000	73½	6.83
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6	July 1,	1953	82	7.65
Chile Copper Co. Debs	5	Jan. 1,	1947	93⅜	5.59
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1,	1961	90	6.78
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1,	1942	81	7.92
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1,	1961	90	6.77
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½	Nov. 1,	1944	61	——
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1,	1942	103¼	5 62
Dutch East Indies	5½	Nov. 1,	1955	103	5 29
Republic of Finland	5	Feb. 1,	1958	84	6.78
French Government	7	Dec. 1,	1949	109	6.21
German Government	7	Oct. 15,	1949	105½	6.51
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15,	1960	78	7.91
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15,	1938	86	8.33
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1,	1948	91	6 87
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1,	1968	79	7.72
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1,	1948	83½	7 66
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1,	1951	95¾	7 39
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1,	1954	102¼	6 32
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1,	1958	86	7.72
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30,	1961	86⅞	7.04
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1,	1957	87	6 51
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15,	1952	101¼	5.90
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1,	1941	95	7.13
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1,	1960	81	7.60
Paris, Lyons & Med Rwy.	6	Aug. 15,	1958	100	6.00
Republic of Panama	5	May 15,	1963	92	5.53
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1,	1968	79	7.71
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1,	1953	88½	7.00
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec. 1,	1946	91	7.44
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1,	1951	85½	7.91
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15,	1953	88	7.05
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1,	1937	102¼	5.13
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1,	1952	83	7.57
Abitibi Power&Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		81¾	7.34
Belgian Nat'l. Rwy. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)		80	7.50
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock		43⅞	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		92	6.52
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 per annum.)		Gommon Stock		71¼	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock		127⅞	3.13
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock		65⅞	——
Pennsylvaina-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		40	——
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock		93	7.53
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock		66¼	——
Andes Copper Mining Co.		Common Stock		50½	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock		219	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock		79	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock		44¼	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock		102⅜	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock		77½	3.87
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock		111⅞	——

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

50-308

Men and Events

General Fan Shih-seng, a high military leader of the National Army in Hunan, has come to Shanghai for a short visit.

Mr. A. C. Miccia, of the Dollar Steamship Company, Shanghai Office, returned to this city on the 8th following a tour of the United States.

Announcement is made that Messrs. Chang Hsien-fang and Wang Chi-ting have been elected as Chairmen of the Street Union of Hanbury Road.

Mr. Wu Wen-hua, newly appointed Head of the Reconstruction Bureau of Shanghai District, formally assumed his office in this city on the morning of October 7.

Mr. Fang Fu-an, formerly Secretary of the Industrial Department of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A., last week joined the staff of the *Review* as an associate editor.

Mr. I. G. Frost, of the Texas Oil Company, New York City, arrived here on October 8, on the Dollar Liner President Cleveland, coming to this city on business for his firm.

Mr. Edward Stanton, American Consul at Tsinan, arrived here on October 8 on the President Cleveland. Mr. Stanton has returned from an official visit to the American capital.

Mr. F. D. Shanhart, of the British-American Tobacco Company, arrived here on October 8, from New York City on business for his company. He arrived on board on the President Cleveland.

Commander Yung Shui-hui, of the Shanghai Garrison, left here for Nanking last Tuesday. It is reported that his visit is solely in connection with the celebration at Nanking of the "Double-Ten" festival.

Stephen Gorman, an unemployed American seaman, was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment in the U. S. Court for China on October 8, for being drunk and disorderly in a cafe on Broadway October 7.

Mr. M. A. Kuhn, 385 Avenue Haig, was fined $3 by Registrar I. T. Morris in British Police Court for passing two vehicles while driving car No. 2163 along Broadway, near North Soochow Road August 23.

Six hundred Hangchow troops were moved to Nanking last Tuesday and Wednesday, via the Markham Road Station, on the outskirts of Shanghai. An additional thousand were transported from Kashing to the capital.

The marriage of Miss Alma Anne Jansen, daughter of Mr. William H. Jansen, to Mr. Leslie Edward Robinson, of San Diego, Cal., will be performed next Friday evening, October 18, in the Winter Garden of the Majestic Hotel.

It is reported that Dr. Shen Hsiung-ching, Professor of Chemistry of Great China University in Shanghai, has invented a kind of new stamp ink which he claims to be cheaper and better then any imported from foreign countries.

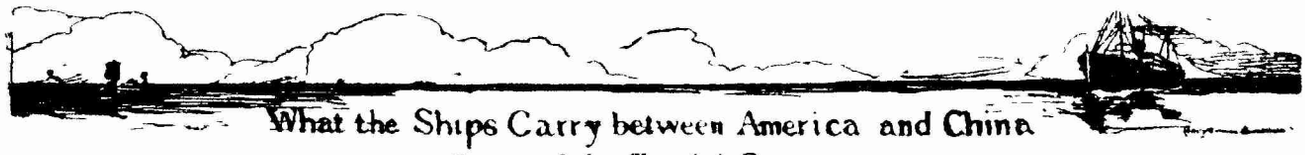
A petition for the confirmation of the resolutions for a reduction of capital of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company Ltd. from Tls. 4,177,000 to Tls. 2,785,000 was granted by Judge G. W. King in H. M. Supreme Court on October 8.

The Bureau of Social Affairs is planning to cooperate with the Bureau of Public Safety of the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai for the purpose of placing certain restrictions on third-class pawnshops in Chinese territory.

Bishop Frederick T. Keeney, of the Methodist Episcopal Board, accompanied by Miss Dorothy Keeney, arrived in Shanghai on October 8 aboard the President Cleveland. They have come to the Orient to engage in missionary work in China.

A theft of $100,000 worth of jewelry from the store of Ullmann & Co., Nanking Road, occurred last Monday. The police have arrested five suspects in connection with the crime and are holding them for investigation. It is believed that a large gang of thieves is behind the sensational coup.

Miss Margarete Dutton, who has been employed as secretary at the American School, will leave Shanghai for Nanking next Monday morning, via the air mail plane. Miss Dutton will reside in Nanking, where she will be in the employ of the American Consulate, as secretary to Consul Adams.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Sept. Customs Rate Tls. 1.58 equal Gold $1

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, August 10.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Flannel, Grey...	Pcs.	4,000

BOWES CASTLE, August 12.
From U. S. of America.

Steel, Tubes.....	Pls.	431
Steel, Galvanized: Tubes	,,	1,000
Dextrine	,,	84
Lead-foil and Tinfoil Mixture	,,	913
Glucose	,,	68
Soda, Caustic.....	,,	3,108
Starch	,,	15
Turpentine, Vegetable..	Galls.	167

MALWA, August 13.
To Hongkong.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1,84
Hats, Buntal Fibre.....	Pcs.	3,600

To Singapore.

Silk Spun Yarn... Bls. 7	Pls.	7.12

ALABAMA MARU, Aug. 13.
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 10	Pls.	9.80
Yellow, ,, Bls. 5	,,	4.86
Silk Pongees, Manchurian	,,	4.60
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	193
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang, etc.....	,,	34
Oil, Wood	,,	4,620
Wool, Sheep's	,,	293

OLYMPIA, August 14.
From U. S. of America.

Copper, Ingots	Pls.	3,767
Machinery, Parts of....	Hk.Tls.	4,028

KUMA MARU, August 14.
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai.....	Bls. 35 Pls	114
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	392
,, Hangchow	,,	135
Other kinds, ,,	,,	12
Young Hyson, ,,	,,	125
Tea, Black:		
Keemun, Kiukiang ..	,,	143
Other kinds, Hankow	,,	84
,, ,, Hangchow	,,	16
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	219
Cotton, Raw....Bls. 50	,,	187
Antimony, Regulus	,,	1,680
Bristles, Assorted	,,	30
Egg Albumen, Dried....	,,	50
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	168
Feathers, Duck.....	,,	181
Peas, White	,,	420
Straw Braid	,,	13
Eggs, Fresh	Pcs.	5,200
Skins, Sheep, Untanned..	,,	5,000

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN, August 20.
From U. S. of America

Cotton Cloth, Yarn-dyed	Yds	1,475
Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets Plain.....	Pls.	192
Iron Pipe Fittings.....	,,	48
Zinc Sheets	,,	13
Bronze Powder	,,	38
Cotton Thread, Embroidery	,,	15
Cotton Underwear, Raised	,,	40
Glue.....	,,	29
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	1,315
50 per cent. strength	,,	139
Leather, Calf, Coloured ..	,,	2
Leather, Patent Black ..	,,	2
Oranges, Fresh.....	,,	1,159
Paper, Writing.....	,,	55
Paper, Newsprint	,,	156
Paper, Coated	,,	462
Paper, Glassine.....	,,	173
Paper, Cover	,,	64
Paper, Wrapping	,,	36
Canned Fruits, Table ...	,,	306
Raisins	,,	948
Sulphur Black	,,	488
Soda, Bicarbonate of....	,,	162
Sugar, White.....	,,	13
Typewriters	Pcs.	91
Machinery, Sewing and Knitting.....	,,	94
Motor-trucks	,,	3
Motor-cars, Old.....	,,	1
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars.....	,,	87
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-truck	,,	24
For Motor-cars.....	,,	167
Cotton Jeans, Printed....	,,	1,398
Asphalt	Galls.	150
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	,,	10,492
Paints.....	,,	1,382
Shoes, Canvas.....	Pairs	2,563
Motor-cars, Parts of..	Hk.Tls.	8,869
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 568	,,	28.065
Machinery, and Parts of	,,	82,491
Treasure: Silver Bars..	,,	1,203,274

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 11200 (4 lines) October 9.
Market STEAY Business Done 3,758,090 Shares

STOCK	Tuesday Sept. 25	Monday Oct. 7	Tuesday Oct. 8
Alleghany Corporation	50¾	48	46⅜
Allied Chemical & Dye	322½	310	310
American Can	170¾	171½	172⅝
American Commonwealth Power "A"	29	30	30⅛
American Rolling Mill	130¼	136⅛	136⅛
American Smelting	114⅜	111⅜	112
American Tel. & Tel.	298⅛	291⅞	269?
American Tobacco "B"	172⅜	Unq	191
American Waterworks	170	176½	179¾
Anaconda Copper	122½	115⅜	114⅛
Atlantic Refining	59⅝	59⅜	58¾
Baltimore & Ohio	134⅜	134¼	134
Bethlehem Steel	119¾	116⅝	115
Calumet & Hecla	42⅛	41⅝	41⅛
Canadian Pacific Railway	222¾	218	215½
Chesapeake Corporation	82½	81⅜	80⅞
Chicago Northwestern	97½	100¼	98
Chrysler	58⅛	59⅜	58⅞
Columbia Gas & Electric	138	130⅝	128⅛
Columbia Gramaphone	60⅞	51½	50¼
Consolidated Gas of New York	162¾	150½	152½
Continental Oil	—	33	35
Corn Products	113⅛	110⅜	116
Coty Inc.	51¾	48¼	50
Curtiss Wright "A"	20¼	18⅛	18⅝
Davison Chemical	53	52½	51¾
ASSOCIATED GAS	—	67½	67
Drug, Inc.	113¾	111½	111½
Dry Docks	Unq	13½	13⅞
DuPont de Nemours Co.	200	199¾	188
Electric Bond & Share	181¼	162½	162¾
Erie Railroad	84¾	81½	82
Eastman Kodak	—	255	257
General Electric	370¼	360	355½
General Food	65½	65⅜	64
General Motors	69	68⅛	66⅝
General Railway Signal	117⅛	111⅜	112¼
Gold Dust	67¼	64	63⅞
Goodrich Rubber	71⅛	67½	70
Goodyear Rubber & Tire Co.	105	100	102
Granby Consolidated	88	84¾	85
Great Northern Certificate	111½	111	112
Haygart Corporation	71¾	65⅝	68¼
International Cement	66¾	68	Unq
International Harvester	122⅜	115⅛	114⅛
International Nickel (Com)	55⅞	54¼	53⅞
International Printers Ink	60½	68⅜	67½
International Products (Com.)	8⅝	7	7¼
International Tel. & Tel.	129⅝	124	124½
Johns Manville	203	190	193
Kennecott Copper	84⅞	81¾	81¾
Lambert Co.	138⅜	128	127
Lehigh Valley	86¾	84⅞	85
Liggett & Myers, "B"	88⅛	98	97
Mack Trucks	98	96⅝	96½
Madison Square Garden	18	17¼	17½
Missouri Pacific (Com)	88⅛	89½	90⅝
Montgomery Ward	124½	112¾	109¼
Nevada Consolidated Copper	45⅞	44½	43⅝
New York Central	232⅜	227¼	227¾
Northern Pacific Railway	105¼	104	102⅞
Pacific Lighting	122½	128½	127¾
Packard Motor Car	28	27⅝	26⅜
Paramount Lasky	73¼	72¼	74¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	100	103½	102⅜
Pennroad Corporation	23½	24½	24½
Phillips Petroleum	38½	39	40⅛
Radio Corporation	89⅞	88	82
Raybestos	Unq	55½	55½
Reading Railway	127⅜	130½	133
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	35	60	58
Rock Island Railway	133	134	134¼
Sears-Roebuck	160½	154⅞	153
Shell Union	26⅞	27	27¼
Simmons Co.	183	179¾	180
Southern California Edison	—	84	83⅞
Southern Pacific Railway	145¼	142¾	140¾
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	199⅞	226	223
Standard Oil of New Jersey	74⅞	81⅝	79½
Standard Oil of New York	44⅜	45⅜	44¾
Texas Corporation	66⅞	67⅜	66
Texas Gulf Sulphur	69½	68	69⅜
Timken Roller Bearing	112¾	121	119½
Union Carbide & Carbon	128⅜	122½	128⅜
Union Pacific Railway	275	271⅞	269
United Aircraft & Transport	92¼	109¾	111⅞
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	Unq	222½	225½
U. S. Leather "A"	34	30⅛	31¾
United States Realty & Improvement	89⅝	87½	89
United States Steel	231¼	219	219
Vacuum Oil	121¾	124⅛	125⅝
Vanadium	88⅞	83⅜	83½
Warner-Quinlan (Com)	28	30⅛	29⅝
Westinghouse E. & M. (Com)	240½	232	232¼
CALL MONEY	10%	6%	6%

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai

50-310

Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Peiping	Shihkiachuan	Chengchow	Hsiaokanhsien	Hankow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20 07	a.13.26 d.13.46	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a 20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Hankow	Hsiaokanhsien	Chengchow	Shihkiachuan	Peiping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a.14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a. 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a 20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

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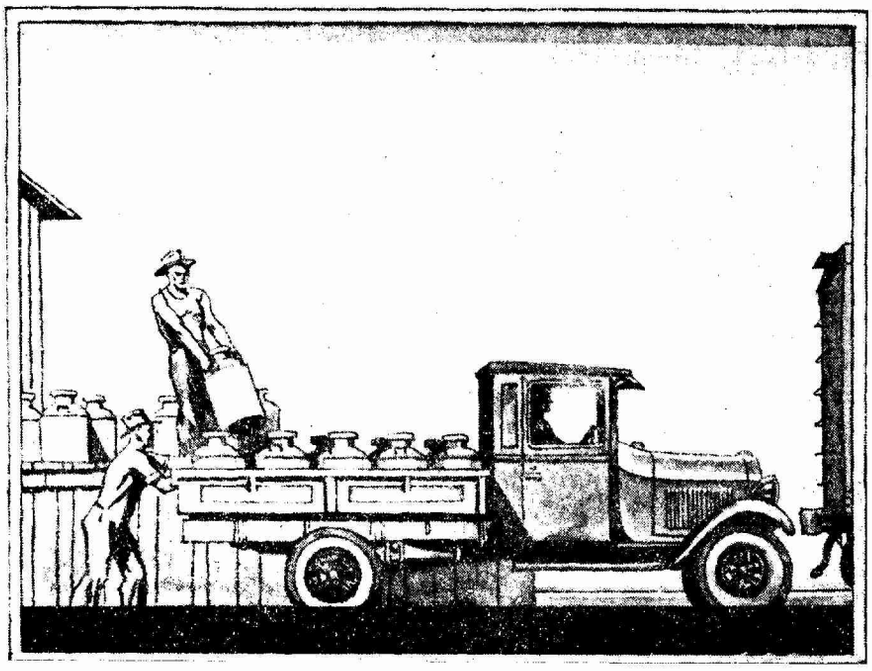


1½ to 2 ton Truck with Ford Express Body Tls. 1750
Chassis only Tls. 1425

THE NEW FORD TRUCK

Modern haulage conditions determined its features.

The new Ford truck is much more than an assembly of power and carrying capacity. It is designed to be a partner in modern business. A transportation-unit built with an understanding of what is needed most in transportation. A truck that will serve with speed and safety and thorough-going economy.

But the most remarkable thing about this handsome, powerful new truck is the price. When you see such sturdiness and quality of material and such precision in a truck, such well-conceived and well-built features everywhere in engine, chassis and body, you will marvel that such thorough quality can be purchased at such a low price. Only the tremendous resources of the Ford Motor Company make it possible.

And only Ford resources and the Ford dealer organization can make such efficient, reliable quick service available at moderate rates. Every truck-owner wants the guarantee of dependable service. No matter where you are, you can get Ford service with its remarkable low cost and high quality.

Whatever you are considering a 1½ to 2 ton truck for, discuss it with the local Ford dealer. Let him go over the details with you and show you the economies that begin with the purchase of this modern haulage unit.

Features of The New Ford Truck

40-horse-power engine

Standard Selective gear-shift

Fully enclosed, internal-expanding, six-brake system

Houdaille hydraulic shock-absorbers on front end

Full cantilever rear springs

Frame has five strong cross-members

Electric welding, for strength without useless weight

Steel disc wheels

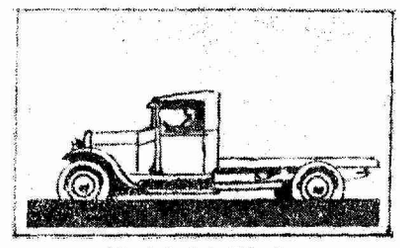
Optional dual transmission (at slight extra cost) permitting six speeds forward and two reverse for hard pulling

Alemite chassis lubrication

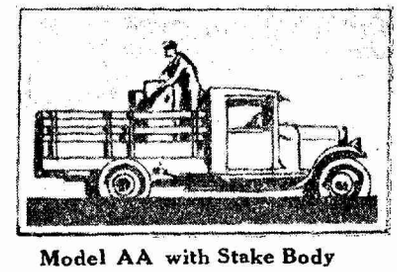
Steel body types of standard design

Ford

Ford Motor Company Exports Inc., Shanghai



Model AA Platform
Tls. 1550 With Cab Tls.



Model AA with Stake Body
Tls. 1775